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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

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WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 30.15

January 3, 1918. Temperature 5 a.m. 47° 2 p.m. 55°
Humidity 74 34

January 3, 1917. Temperature 4 a.m. 52° 2 p.m. 56°
Humidity 72 69

7844 日一廿月一十

THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1918.

四拜禮 號三月一英港香

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

GERMANY'S WAR-WEARY SOLDIERS.

Being Encouraged by Anti-Peace Propaganda.

London, January 2.

A significant sidelight on the German peace manoeuvres at Breslitovsk is the extraordinary anti-peace propaganda which, according to the *Petit Parisien*, the German High Command is conducting in the trenches. A document circulated among the German troops declares that the Scheidemann peace which the German delegates at Breslitovsk have accepted would ruin Germany, for whose future development the possession of Brice and Longwy basins and the economic and military control of Belgium are essential. The *Petit Parisien* asserts that this policy of the High Command is to combat the war-weariness and misery of the soldiers.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

Commandeered for War Purposes.

London, January 2.

The President of the British Association writes to the *Times* saying that the British Museum has been commandeered, despite a strong and unanimous protest by the Trustees.

Press Indignation.

London, January 2.

The Press is indignant at the report that the British Museum has been commandeered as offices for the Air Council.

THE ALLIES AND PEACE.

Question of Reply to Enemy Proposals.

London, January 2.

The *Times* correspondent at Washington says that exchanges of views are proceeding between London, Paris and Washington regarding the form of the reply to the Austro-German terms when presented to the Allies by the Bolsheviks. It is undecided whether President Wilson, Mr. Lloyd George or Mr. Clemenceau will reply, but the reply will correspond to President Wilson's utterances and probably contain a re-statement of the war aims in the shape of an appeal to enemy peoples over the heads of their rulers.

SUCCESS ON THE ITALIAN FRONT.

The Enemy Abandons a Bridgehead.

London, January 2.

An Italian official message states:—Owing to our energetic pressure since December 27, the enemy has abandoned the bridgehead at Zenson and crossed to the left bank of the Piave, suffering heavy loss. We now hold the whole of the Zenson Bend. The enemy during the night bombed Vicenza, Bassano, Castel Franco and Treviso. Thirteen were killed and 44 wounded.

ANGLO-FRENCH CONFIDENCE IN VICTORY.

London, January 2.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, His Majesty King George and President Poincare have exchanged New Year telegrams, in which His Majesty pays a tribute to France's magnificent courage and assures the President of his unshakable confidence in a victorious end to the great struggle. President Poincare, replying, says that the longer the war lasts the firmer is his confidence in the final success of the Allied arms.

MR. GALSWORDY NOT KNIGHTED.

London, January 2.

It is announced that Mr. John Galsworthy's name was erroneously included in the list of Knighthoods. It is understood that he declined the honour.

THE FRENCH MAN-POWER QUESTION.

London, January 2.

A telegram from Paris says that the dispatch of French divisions to Italy has necessitated the recall of men of fifty years of age to the colours and the withdrawal of younger exempted men from the munition workshops.

RUMOURED IMPENDING RETIREMENT OF BRITISH AMBASSADORS.

London, January 2.

The *Daily Chronicle*, referring to the rumours that the Ambassadors Sir George Buchanan, Sir Francis Bertie, and Sir Cecil Spring Rice are about to resign, hopes that their successors will be appointed from outside the Diplomatic Service.

ALLIED CONFERENCE IN PARIS.

London, January 2.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that the Inter-Ally Council of War for Purchase and Finance has opened. It was attended by Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Chamberlain, Lord Buckmaster, French, Italian and American representatives.

ITALY'S WISE PRECAUTION.

London, January 2.

Reuter's correspondent at Rome states that the Government is interneging all Austrians and Germans hitherto not interned.

NAVAL CHANGES.

London, January 2.

Admiral Sir Arthur Paget has retired at his own request, and Vice Admiral Sir George Patey has been promoted Admiral.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

RUSSO-GERMAN NEGOTIATIONS.

A Protest by the Russian Delegates.

London, January 2.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that at the meeting of the Austro-German and Russian Delegations, held for the purpose of ameliorating the condition of war prisoners, the Russian Delegates protested at the imprisonment in Germany of German-Polish and Lithuanian pacifists, and hoped the Austro-German Delegates, now appreciating the Russian revolutionary spirit, would protest to their Governments.

Germans Ready to Evacuate White Russia.

London, January 2.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that the Russian Delegates from Breslitovsk have returned to Petrograd. They state that the Germans have expressed their readiness to evacuate White Russia. They have declined to withdraw troops from the Riga, Libau and other similar bases except in the event of a general peace.

A referendum will be held at Odessa to decide whether it shall belong to Ukraine or White Russia.

Russians Demand a Loan.

London, January 2.

A Petrograd message says the Russians are demanding a Loan of two milliards of francs from the Austro-Germans.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

Cossack Population Mobilised for Civil War.

London, January 2.

The *Times* correspondent at Petrograd says that the whole Cossack population of the Don Valley, including the women, are mobilised for civil war. Thousands of ex-Regular officers have joined General Kaledin, who has formed a Corps, 20,000 of which are Cossacks. They have occupied Alexandrovsk and Orenburg without resistance.

The dispatch of coal to Northern Russia has ceased. There are now two hundred enemy delegates in Petrograd. A number of Austro-German prisoners near Petrograd have been allowed to secure arms and have raided and plundered houses in the district.

The ex-Minister, M. Avksentiev, has been arrested.

More Fighting.

London, January 2.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that fighting has occurred between a Ukrainian Lancer Regiment and the Maximilians, between the stations of Bjatsk and Smoleensk. Two officers and a large number of men were killed.

Sailor Made Commander-in-Chief.

London, January 2.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that a sailor named Eremyeff has been appointed temporary Commander-in-Chief of the Petrograd district.

Russia's London Representative.

London, January 2.

A Russian wireless message states that M. Trovsky has appointed Citizen Litvinoff to be Provisional Plenipotentiary in London and orders the present members of the Embassy, the Military Mission and other Russian officials now in Britain to hand over their documents and monies to him. Citizen Karpinsky has been similarly appointed.

The Future of Finland.

London, January 2.

The Petrograd Bolshevik News Agency states that the People's Commissioners have informed the Finnish Government of their willingness to recognise the political independence of the Finnish Republic.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

British Captures During Last Month.

London, January 2.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The enemy's attempted raid early this morning north-east of Lens was repulsed. One thousand and eighteen Germans have been taken prisoner during December, including twelve officers. Four guns and 103 machine guns have been captured. Our aeroplanes last night dropped a hundred bombs on billets in the neighbourhood of Roilers and Menin. There were several direct hits and a moving train was also bombed and hit.

German Raids Fail.

London, January 2.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Our artillery broke up three enemy raiding parties to the south-west of Lens. Our patrols attacked them in No Man's Land, inflicted casualties and secured prisoners. We repulsed other raids to the south of Lens, on Hill 70, near the Menin-road and northward of Passchendaele.

Enemy's Aeroplane Losses.

London, January 2.

A French communique states:—Four enemy aeroplanes were brought down and two others seriously damaged fell into our lines.

A Year's Captures.

London, January 2.

During last year, the British captured 73,000 prisoners, 149 heavy guns, 382 field guns, 618 trench mortars and 2,639 machine guns on the Western Front.

GERMAN FOODSTUFF PROBLEM.

London, January 2.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Zurich, the *Frankfurter Zeitung* states that the Government is taking up a half interest in a Berlin syndicate which is being organised for the purpose of importing breadstuffs from Russia. The Government is assuming all the risks. Similar syndicates will be organised in Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey.

EARLIER TELEGRAM.

NEW YEAR AT THE FRONT.

London, January 1.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters says:—New Year was ushered in according to custom. At midnight groups of batteries put over salutes of high-explosive bursts of a dozen at a time, thus intimating that it was twelve o'clock. Then other gunners joined in punctually with firing, indicating the numerals of 1918, after which a *brusquet* of gas-alarm was sent speeding to bid "Ere's" a happy New Year. Scarcely this form of greeting was repeated that the place was again a scene of confusion and the heavy blazed up.

THE WIRING PARTY.

(By and Lieut. J. P. Lloyd)

The Battalion had come back to rest after a particularly dirty and strenuous day in the trenches. The Boche, apparently dissatisfied with his own lodgings, had come across in some force to try and take possession of our, and we had finally, after considerable effort, persuaded him that, bad as his own line might be, he would be better off there than in trying to take ours; and a few nights later had made him a present of some selected bombs to keep him company in his mud-holes.

Such adventures are tiring to the fittest of men, and it was a weary procession that dragged along the cobble street of the little French village where we hoped our billets would be for a week at least. The first day after the move began and continued as such days usually do. There was risk and bit inspection in the morning, followed by an inspection of billets, and platoon football matches in the afternoon. There had been, so far, no mention of "working parties," those institutions most dreaded by troops in rest billets. Except for the drone of some aeroplane returning from patrol, and the occasional dull thud of a crump away in the direction of the line, there was peace in all our world.

When we returned to Company Headquarters for tea there was a general atmosphere of happiness and comfort in that establishment. Madame had made us omelettes for tea, and green bunches of watercress lent a delightfully homely look to the table. But for me it was the calm before the storm. Alas, for my peace of mind, I had hardly settled down to my after-tee pipe, and the pursuit of a last week's daily paper, when a perspiring runner brought a message from our O. C. Company, who was just then with the O. O. at Battalion Headquarters. It was concise and to the point.

"You are in charge," it ran "of a working party of one hundred other ranks to-night AAA. You will report to Lt. Sanders H.Q. at 17 b 4-5 at 7.30 p.m. for the purpose of wiring Reserve line AAA.

Parade at Crossroads a quarter-mile South of B.H.S. at 11.0.9.2 at 8.30 p.m. Great coats will be carried, and steel helmets worn. Please acknowledge."

So at 8.25, I with another unlucky subaltern, who was to be my second-in-command, found ourselves standing in front of some fifty files of disillusioned warriors, awaiting the arrival of some motor-buses which had been requisitioned to convey us to our destination. They were all dressed in the manner appropriate to working parties, greatcoats, "tin hats," two bandoliers each of ammunition, rifles, and gas helmets. On the arrival of the buses they were told off to parties of twenty five, and stowed safely on board, and the buses started off into the gathering dusk to the accompaniment of many crude and homely witticisms on the part of the passengers. Riding on top of a bus along French roads is not an experience that most people would wish to repeat. It is mainly a

series of jolts and bumps over the wretched surface, and a succession of breathless skids round impossible corners.

After half an hour or so of this trying, we were deposited, shaken but cheerful, at our destination, which turned out, not unexpectedly, to be an R.E. dump. The men were left to stretch their cramped legs, and smoke for a while on the road-side, while the empty buses bumped off down the road followed by injunctions to "Bring the car round to the front door at 10, George," from the wits of the party. I plunged into the morass which had been chosen as the site for a dump, and eventually discovered that most elusive of persons, an R.E. corporal, who led me to a little pile of material, stowed away in a corner ready for us. It consisted of barbed wire, iron corkscrew stakes, gloves, mallets, pegs, wirecutters, in fact, everything that a conscientious wiring-party could wish for.

In ten minutes or so we were all moving in file down the road towards the portion of reserve line which had been allotted to us for the evening. It was growing dark by now, and the sky was already being lightened by the transient radiance of very lights and rockets, which were going up at intervals all round the vast area of the horizon in front of us. After a monotonous tramp for what seemed many miles down a dead straight road we were halted by a sentry who materialised suddenly out of the shadow of a ruined house by the wayside.

"Parties has to be split up here," he said. "They get a fit of shelling this stretch of road of nights."

So we continued our journey in sections at about 50 paces interval, the R.E. corporal leading the way. When we reached the remains of what had once been a prosperous French farm, and was now a mere jumble of brickwork and timber, we turned off the road to the right, crossed a ditch by means of a slippery and treacherous duck-board, and halted in the midst of a damp, uninteresting field, whose main feature, on examination, proved to be shell-holes. This was the position of the Reserve Line, the parapet of which could be dimly seen some forty yards to our rear.

"There are working parties from the other battalions of the Brigade on your right and left," said the Corporal; "and if you'll bring some of your N.C.O.s along, I'll show you exactly what Mr. Sanders wants done."

The men were allotted their various tasks, and were set to work in groups along the stretch of ground to be wired. Some were told off to screw the iron stakes into the earth, others, with mallets, to drive in the ground pegs, to which the front of the "apron" of wire, when completed, would be attached, or to unroll and place in position the coils of barbed wire. Another party was engaged in making "concertinas," which would be inserted loosely amongst the rest of the wire, for the future entanglement of the feet of any enemy who might be fortunate enough to get so far.

The only essentials for the making of an efficient concertina are a few 3 foot pegs and a coil of barbed wire. The pegs are

CEMENT FOR HOLLAND.

British Exports Competing With German Monopoly.

"The abrupt score over the cement exports to Holland is only helping Germany in her campaign of economic tyranny over the Dutch people," said Mr. Herbert E. Brooke, one of the managing directors of the Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers (1900), Ltd., in a *Daily News* representative recently. The Dutch depend entirely on imports for cement, and before the war 60 per cent. of her supplies came from Germany, 30 per cent. from Belgium, and the remaining 10 per cent. from Britain and Norway.

After the war began the Germans forced up the price to 415 a ton, against a normal pre-war price of about 22 a ton. The natural result was that Dutch importers turned to this country for supplies, and this explains our increased exports during the past few months.

In recent Parliamentary Papers Mr. Wardle, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, stated that the export of cement from the United Kingdom to Holland in the 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1917, was 41,308 tons, as compared with 17,600 tons in the year ended July, 1914. This followed on a statement in the House on behalf of the Blockade Ministry that, according to Dutch official returns, no cement was exported from Holland to Germany or Belgium in the first half of this year, while 99,000 tons were imported by Holland from Germany in the same period. Licences have not been issued since the end of September.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijon Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijon Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

Wednesday January 9
Hongkong University.—Conferring of Degrees.

fixed in the ground in a circle with a diameter of about four feet, and the wire is wound round it, like a puttee, with an interval of a few inches between each coil. Two or three strands of wire are then fastened vertically to it, the whole contrivance prised off the supporting posts, and there is your "concertina" ready for use. And a most annoying thing it is to meet on a dark night!

Wiring is a thing, of course, which must be done quietly, even in the reserve line, lest some sharp ears in the Boche trenches should suspect anything unusual. The only sounds that could be heard (for it was a peaceful night up in the line) were the muffled thuds of the mallets, or the hiss and plop of an occasional stray bullet dropping into the soft ground.

By the time our allotted span of four hours was drawing to a close, the field was already tastefully decorated with what served like an impenetrable "apron" of barbed wire, with several gooseberries thrown in to make it more uninviting still.

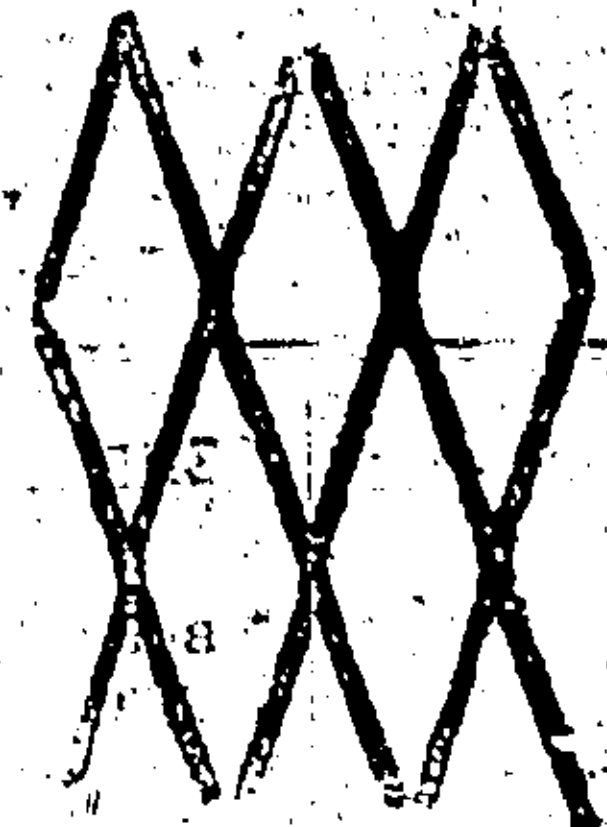
R.E. working parties, like all good things, must come to an end sometimes, and soon after midnight we found ourselves passengers once more in the same friendly buses which had brought us down, our heads nodding sleepily to the beat of the engines, and confident with the optimism born of the blankets that tomorrow at any rate we

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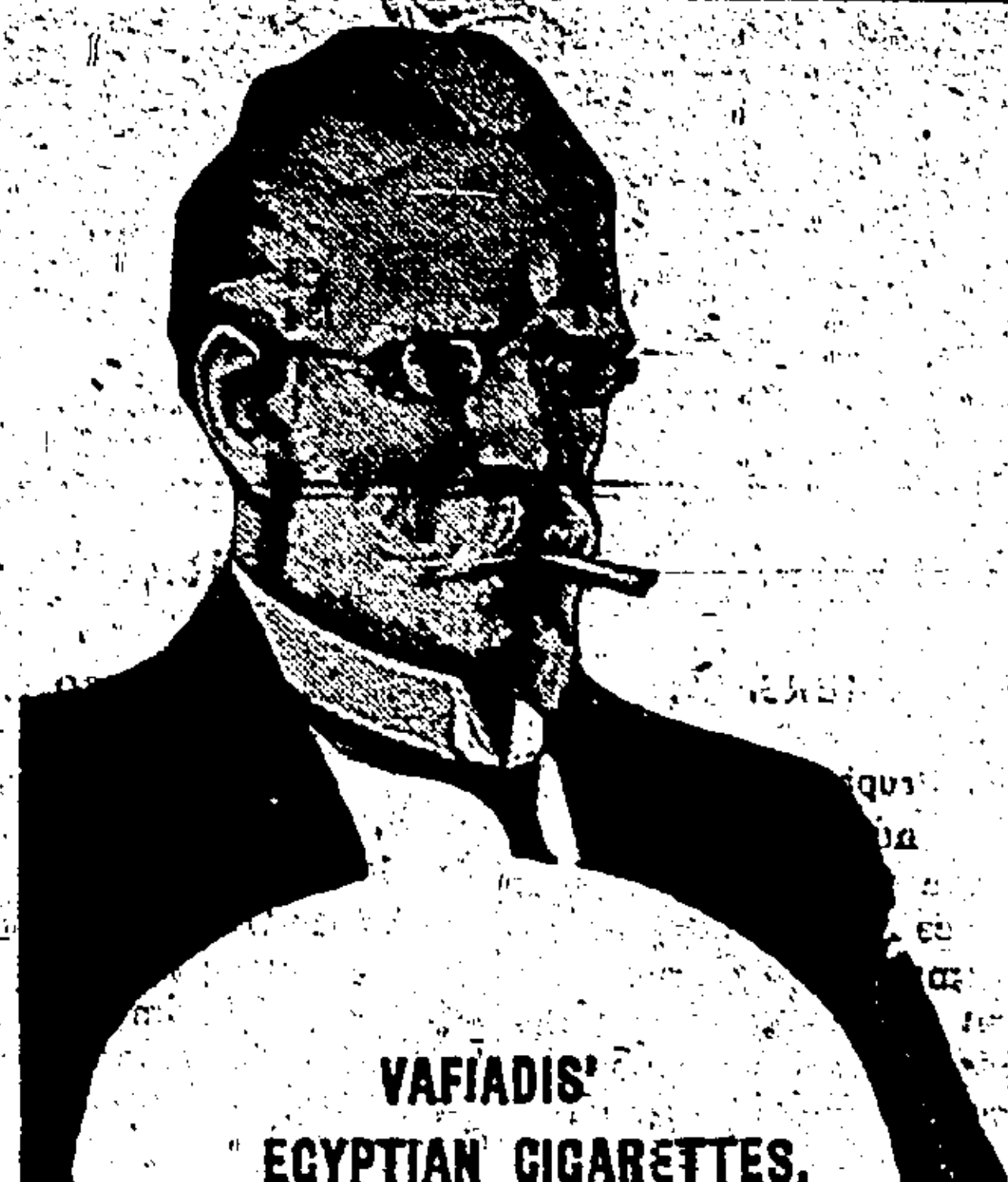
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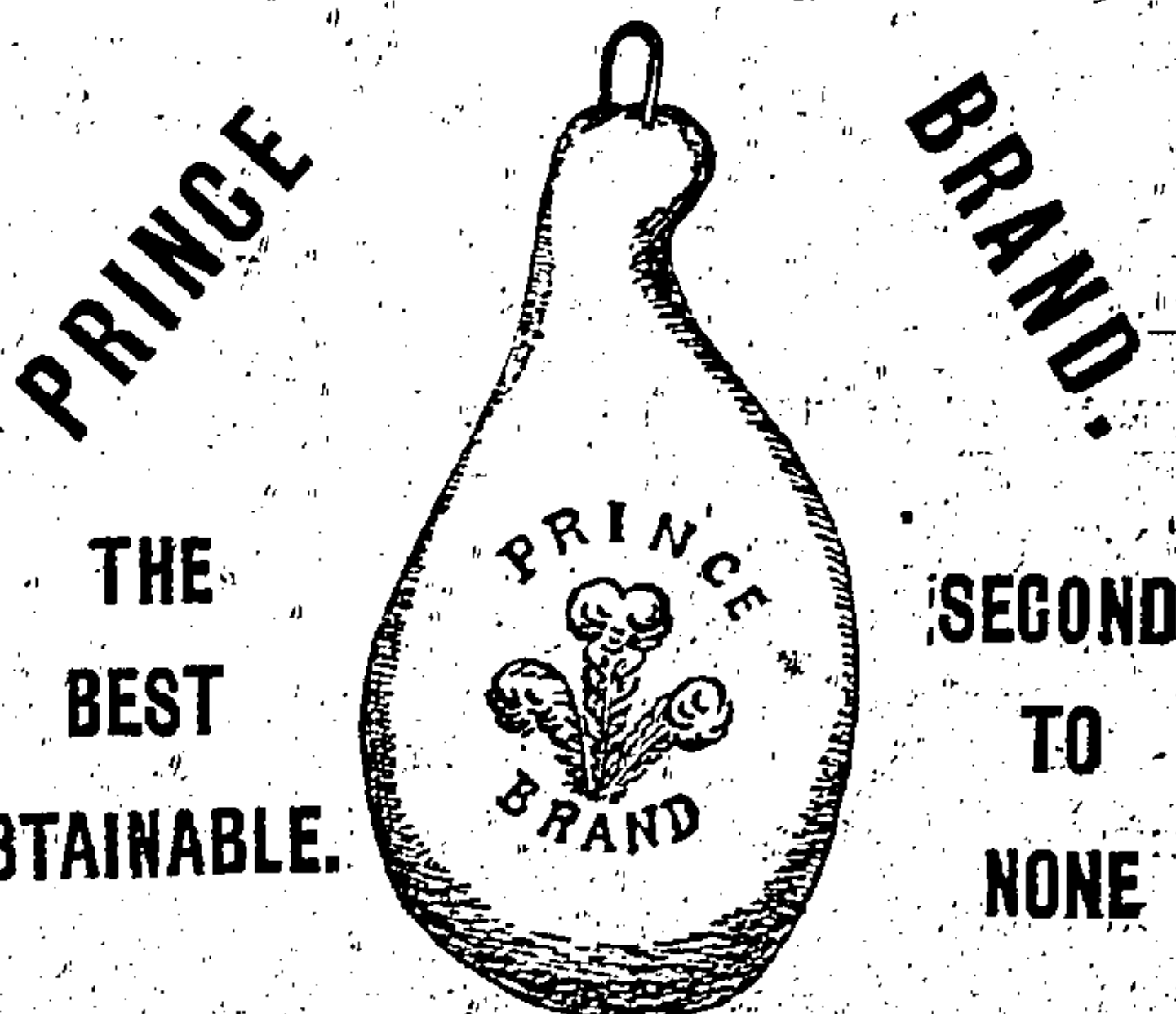
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GENERAL NEWS.

Tientsin's Ice Boats.

The Tientsin Critic says that
two ice boats were out recently
cruising about on the large
expanse of frozen-over country to
the south of the canal. Mr. J.
Twyford-Thomson and Mr. P.
Travers Smith were the owners.
The Eastern Engineering Works
have five boats nearly completed
for various customers.

Harry Tate's Boy.

Mr. Fred Russell, manager of
the Hippodrome, told the House
of Commons, Friday, that if the
young assistant to Mr. Harry
Tate in "Motoring" and "Fish-
ing" were taken for the Army,
Mr. Tate's individuality as a
showman would be destroyed.
"He is the boy who really makes
the show," added Mr. Russell.
A Member: "Do you suggest that
Mr. Tate is drawing the money
and the boy is doing the work?"
—No, but if you take him away
you take away Mr. Tate's means
of living. One month's exemp-
tion was granted.

"Women will see it Through."
Some women, said Miss Lena
Ashwell, the well-known London
actress, in a luncheon hour ad-
dress to women workers in
St. James' Park, were inclin-
ed to be war weary and
wanted to get into some com-
fortable corner out of the way of the
war. "But," she declared, "we
are not going to try to escape.
We know we are a strength be-
hind the armistice. The men need
us. There is not one of us who
is not going to see the war
through."

Sinn Fein Emissary Arrested.

Secret service officers arrested
Thomas Welsh, a British subject,
on his arrival in New York early
last month. He is alleged to
have been a messenger between
the Sinn Feiners in Ireland and
the United States. The prisoner is
said to have attempted to destroy
important communications from
the Sinn Feiners in Ireland. It
is reported that Welsh made
several trips across the Atlantic
as a seaman since the United
States entered the war. A doc-
ument found upon him was
evidently written by a highly
educated person. Its contents
are described as being unusually
interesting. Initials used in it
apparently refer to persons re-
cently arrested in England.

Palestine for the Jews.

A striking manifesto of the
support given by British Jews to
the idea of establishing a Jewish
National Home in Palestine has
been made by the adoption of the
following resolution throughout
the country:—"That this meeting,
being unanimously in favour of
the reconstitution of Palestine as
the National Home of the Jewish
People, trusts that his Majesty's
Government will use its best
endeavours for the achieve-
ment of this object. It is
stated that the resolution has
now been adopted by 250 Jewish
institutions, communities, and
organisations both Zionist and
non-Zionist, in London, Liver-
pool, Leeds, Glasgow, Manchester,
Sheffield, Swansea, Bristol, Not-
tingham, Cardiff, Dublin, Belfast,
and many other centres. In most
of these places it was passed by
the Jewish Representative
Council, which speaks for all
synagogues, trade unions, and
friendly societies. In London it
has been adopted by a conference
of the London synagogues attend-
ed by delegates from 33
synagogues; by the Council
of the United Jewish Friend-
ly Societies, representing more
than 50,000 members; and by a
large number of separate Zionist
and non-Zionist organisations.
At a meeting in London at which
the resolution was adopted Com-
mander Josiah Wedgwood,
D.S.O., M.P., said he had the
highest authority for stating that
France was in favour of the
proposal, and the Vatican was
enthusiastic. It was necessary
to re-constitute the Jews as a
nation as to restore Belgium,
Poland, and Serbia. The chief
danger—not a serious one—was
that the German-speaking Jews
might fail to oppose the spread of
German Kultur; and Germany
wanted Palestine as the high-
road to India. Anglised Jews
need not fear compulsory repatri-
ation.

GENERAL NEWS.

Canadian Military Pensions.
By the increased pensions to lieutenants and privates in the Canadian forces, the total annual payments on this account are raised from \$1,000,000 to \$1,400,000. Provision is made for permanent payment for permanent injuries and allowances to dependent brothers or sisters. For total disability the pensions to privates are increased from \$98 to \$120.

Prison for a Profiteer.
Joseph Hall, a market gardener, of Sandy, who was summoned at Biggleswade recently on thirty-seven counts for selling potatoes above the maximum price, was fined \$100 in each case—\$3,700 in all—ordered to pay \$200 costs, and sentenced to two months' imprisonment in the second division in each case, the sentences to run concurrently. Notice of appeal was given, but the Bench refused bail, and Hall was allowed seven days in which to pay the fines.

Russian Officials' Expenses.
All the expenses necessary for the up-keep of the Russian Embassy in Tokyo and the Legations in other parts of the Orient are to be supplied with part payment of Russian loans to China, according to information from Japanese sources. Returns from the Chinese Eastern Railway will also be used. The money will be distributed from the Russian Legation in China. All the Russian diplomats in the Far East have refused to recognise the Bolshevik Government.

Punishment of Tientsin Judge.
By an Instructional Mandate issued on Thursday (says the *Peking Daily News* of December 22) Chi Yang-chi, Chief Prosecutor of the Local Procuratorate of Tientsin, is fined one-third of his monthly salary for three months. By another Mandate Lu Ta-kwei, an assistant Judge of the Local Court of Tientsin and concurrently Chief Judge of the Civil Court, is fined one-third of his monthly salary for six months. The fines are imposed upon the said officials on the recommendation of the Commission for the Punishment of Judicial Officials for failing to perform their official duties satisfactorily.

Anticipating the War.
A further proof of Germany's preparedness for war with Great Britain was produced at the Lankershire Military Appeal Tribunal. A young warehouseman appealed for exemption; he explained that he was on holiday in Germany on July 28, 1914, and before he was allowed to leave he had to sign a declaration that he would not fight against Germany in the event of war with Britain. The penalty for non-compliance was death. The appellant submitted a copy of the bond, and said that if sent to join the British Army in France, and was captured by the Germans, he would be shot.

Tried for Treason.
Athens, Oct. 20.—The Chamber this afternoon discussed the Parliamentary Commission's proposals for the trial by the High Court of the members of the Skouloudis and Lambros Governments; also the proposal by 40 deputies for the trial of the Government. M. Rallis, a member of the Skouloudis Government who refused to appear before the Commission, pleaded his case. The spectacle of the aged politician, M. Rallis is nearly 80, defending himself against a charge of treason created a painful impression, especially as he had been known as a staunch democrat. The imposition of the personal policy of the King was not, said M. Rallis, a change of regime, since the King was always irresponsible. No act mentioned in the accusation bore the character of high treason. For that it was necessary that there should exist a decision to change the regime and conspirators and agreement regarding violent means to be employed for that purpose. M. Rallis spoke for nearly 14 hours with two intervals. Subsequently the prosecution of the members of the Skouloudis Cabinet, which included M. Gounaris, was voted. Each member recorded his vote in a separate vote. M. Rallis obtained many votes in his favour, but the majority were against him.

NOTICES.

PIANOS

TO HIRE

FROM

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MOUTRIE'S



THE ONLY
EUROPEAN OPTICIAN
IN THE COLONY.

DOCTORS' PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY FILLED.
N. LAZARUS,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN

28, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

OUR WAR METHODS.

Lord Northcliffe and the Prime Minister.

Lord Northcliffe has addressed to the Prime Minister a letter declining an invitation to take charge of the Air Ministry, and setting out his reasons for this step. The letter is in the following terms:—

Dear Prime Minister—I have given anxious consideration to your respected invitation that I should take charge of the new Air Ministry. The reasons which have impelled me to decline that great honour and responsibility are in no way concerned with the office which is rightly to be set up. They are roughly as follows. Retiring after five months spent in the virile atmosphere of the United States and Canada, I find that, while those two countries are proceeding with their war preparations with a fervour and enthusiasm little understood on this side of the Atlantic; while the United States has instantly put into operation conscription, over which we wobbled for two years, and is making short work with sedition-mongers; while Canada has already given such proofs of thoroughness as the disfranchisement of conscientious objectors and the denaturalisation of all enemy aliens who have been naturalised in the last fifteen years; while we for our part are asking immense sacrifices from those people; there are still in office here those who dally with such urgent questions as that of the unity of war control, the eradication of sedition, the mobilisation of the whole man, and woman, power of the country, and the introduction of compulsory food rations. I have had personal experience of the obstruction and delay in certain Departments in London, which, for example, postponed the sending of Lord Reading's vital and most successful mission. I find that the conscription is still being misused, and that men in various positions of authority, who should have been punished, have been retained, and in some cases elevated. The spirit of the men and women of Great Britain is clearly as eager and as splendid as ever. We have, in my belief, the most efficient

Army in the world, led by one of the greatest Generals, and I am well aware of the fine achievements of many others of our soldiers, sailors, and statesmen; but I feel that in present circumstances I can do better work if I maintain my independence and am not gagged by a loyalty that I do not feel towards the whole of your Administration.

I take this opportunity of thanking you and the War Cabinet for the handsome messages of praise sent to me as representing the 500 officials of the British War Mission in the United States, many of them volunteer exiles. Their achievements and those of their 10,000 assistants deserve to be better known by their countrymen. The fact that their work is not known is due to the absurd secrecy about the war which is still prevalent. Everything that these officials are doing is known to our American friends, and, of course, to the Germans. I trust I make no breach of confidence in saying that some of the documents which have passed through my hands as head of the Mission are such as if published would greatly increase our prestige in the United States and hearten our people at home.

May I also take this opportunity of giving a warning about our relations with that great people from whom I have come? We have had the tragedy of Russia, due partly to lack of Allied propaganda to counteract that of the Germans. We have had the tragedy of Italy, largely due to that same enemy propaganda. We have had the tragedies of Serbia, Rumania, and Montenegro. There is one tragedy which I am sure we shall not have, and that is the tragedy of the United States. But from countless conversations with leading Americans I know that, unless there is swift improvement in our methods here, the United States will rightly take into its own hands the entire management of a great part of the war. It will not sacrifice its blood and treasure to incompetent handling of affairs in Europe.

In saying all this, which is very much on my mind, believe me that I have none but the most friendly feelings towards yourself, and that I am greatly honoured by your suggestion.

Yours sincerely,
LORD NORTHCLIFFE.

Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD

FOR EACH INSERTION.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—Comfortably FURNISHED ROOMS with excellent Cuisine, and Attendance, in the hill district. Apply 1717 "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO BE LET.—HOUSES on SHAMPOO, CANTON. OFFICES in York Buildings. Apply to:—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

TO BE LET.—A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon. FOUR ROOMED-HOUSES in Kowloon. Apply to:—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexandra Buildings.

LOST.

LOST.—At the Kowloon Fair, last night, a SINGLE STONE DIAMOND BROOCH. Will the finder please communicate with Box No. 1355, c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.

WANTED.—ROOMS or BOARDING for English Married Couple and Boy, Kowloon. Box 1344 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

POSITION WANTED as NURSE or CHAMBERMAID, for the period of a journey to America, by a lady desirous of obtaining free passage from Hongkong to New York. Apply Box 1343 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—TUSCULUM, Barker Road, 155 Peak. Apply Duncan Clark, c/o Lane, Crawford & Co.

TO BE SOLD.—"GALESEND" 109 The Peak six rooms. Apply C. H. Gale, P. W. Department, Hongkong.

FOR SALE.—One 4 H.P. with sidecar, MOTOR CYCLE New Tyres, and running in perfect Condition. Apply to the Far East Motor Car Co.

NOTICES.

CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

From SAN FRANCISCO AND KOBE.

THE Steamship
"COSTA RICA,"

Captain O. A. LILLELAND, having arrived from above Ports Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned. Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before noon, 27th instant.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the godowns, where they will be examined on MONDAY, 31st inst., at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within FIFTEEN DAYS of the steamers' arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd January will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
Agents,
Hongkong, 26th December, 1917.

NOTICES.

HIMROD'S
CURE FOR ASTHMA
GIVES INSTANT RELIEF
No matter what your case may be, you can get relief from HIMROD'S CURE FOR ASTHMA. It is a powerful, yet harmless, remedy, and it is the only one that is guaranteed to give you instant relief. It is the only one that is guaranteed to give you instant relief. It is the only one that is guaranteed to give you instant relief.

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CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA
s.s. "KIYO MARU,"

From SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO and JAPAN PORTS.

The above named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 2nd January, 1918, at 5 P.M., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all cargo remaining undelivered on 5th January, 1918, at 5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claim will be recognised after the Goods left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on the 8th January, 1918, at 10 A.M.

No Claim will be recognised if filed after the 15th January, 1918.

T. DAIGO,
Agent,
Hongkong, 30th December, 1917.

KONINKLYKE PAKET-
VAART MAATSCHAPPY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"van WAERWYCK,"

having arrived from the above ports Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 9th January, 1918, will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 8th January, 1918, at 10 a.m.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JAVO, OHINA, JAPAN LIN.
Agents,
Hongkong, 1st January, 1918.

NOTICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

GLOVES

FOR MEN.

REAL HAND KNIT

DENT'S REAL GAPE.

KHAKI \$2.00 pair.

LINED FLEECE \$6.50 pair.

WHITE \$2.50 pair.

MOTOR GAUNTLETS \$9.50 pair.

J. T. SHAW

TEL 692

NEW STOCK

OF

SOFT FELT HATS

JUST RECEIVED.

NEWEST SHADES, LATEST STYLES
INSPECTION INVITED

J. T. SHAW

NEXT DOOR TO THE HONGKONG HOTEL

NOTICES.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH
CHINA WAR SAVINGS
ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE
SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.,
Honorary Secretaries &
Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1917

G. R.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily. Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

THE

LONDON DIRECTORY.

(Published Annually)

Booksellers throughout the World to communicate direct with English

MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS in each class of goods. Besides being complete commercial guide to London, and its suburbs, the directory contains lists of

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A copy of the current edition will be forwarded free of charge on receipt of Postal Order for 20s.

Dealers seeking Agencies can advertise their trade cards for £1, or larger advertisements from £3.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY, 60, 67, 25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

NOTICES.

CAST IRON
RAINWATER PIPES
AND FITTINGS.
FRANK SMITH & CO.
6, DES VOURS ROAD, CENTRAL
TEL. 2395, HONGKONG.

To Our Friends

DOLLAR DIRECTORY CO.

Wishes You All

A PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR

Jan. 1st 1918.

NOTICE.

WE have this day admitted Mr. P. M. Nolasco da Silva as a partner in our firm, which in future will be carried on under the style or firm of WORCESTER, LAMBERT & SILVA. WROCSTER, & LAMBERT.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1918.

NOTICE.

WE have this day authorized Mr. CHARLES BERNARD BROWN, A. C. A. to sign our firm name as a partner.
LINSTED & DAVIS.
Hongkong 1st January, 1918.

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD

APPLICATION has been made to the Directors of this Company to issue to ADELINA O. DE GUTIERREZ of Hongkong, a duplicate certificate of one share No. 7217 dated 28th October 1895 has been lost or destroyed. AND NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that if within 30 days from the date hereof, no claim or representation in respect of such original certificate is made to the Directors they will proceed to deal with such application for certificate as if the original certificate had been duly presented.

M. MANUEL
Secretary
Dated 1st day of December 1917.



WATSON'S OLD BROWN BRANDY

25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TELEPHONE No. 616.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephones: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Lee House St.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1918.

THE WAR SITUATION OF TO-DAY.

Rightly or wrongly, there seems to be a feeling abroad that the year upon which we have just entered will be one of momentous consequence. Vaguely, it is generally felt that the year will see the war brought to a conclusion and with it an end put to the hundred and one anxieties which the hideous catastrophe has brought about and which have hung around us with more or less depressing effect. No matter how soon the conflict may end now, it can never be said that it did not bring times of poignant anxiety; times when the ever changing barometer of our hopes dropped from a halcyon calm to one bordering on severe depression. And events have justified these changes of feeling, for it must be admitted that if we have had—as undoubtedly we have had—still have—good grounds for feeling that we must ultimately defeat our formidable foe, we have likewise been compelled to recognise the fact that a nation such as Germany, with at least twenty years' preparation for a gigantic struggle behind her, cannot be compelled to acknowledge defeat until she has waged a terrific struggle. In such a struggle it is inevitable that the fortunes of the antagonists should frequently vary, the changes naturally bringing about alternating feelings of hope and depression. Of late, it must be admitted that we have had more cause to feel anxiety as to the result and the probability of an early termination being effected than at any other period of the struggle, the disaster to Italy (happily, now being speedily retrieved) following so soon after the lamentable collapse of Russia, bringing about a very different state of affairs. Our own setback at Cambrai and the difficulties and perplexities still menacing us in the enemy submarine campaign are likewise a source of anxiety, regarding which it would be folly to feel otherwise.

But when all this is said—and in saying it we are but attempting to look upon the situation fairly and squarely—we unhesitatingly say that in the vast resources and determination of the British nation, in the spirit, if nothing more, that still animates our gallant French ally, in the fortitude which shames in the Italians, and in the powerful support we can confidently rely upon receiving from the United States, we have still good reason to believe that our united efforts will result in the defeat of our powerful enemy and his allies. We thus enter upon the New Year with hopes as high as ever they were, conscious that sooner or later the enemy must submit to the increased pressure, finding it too powerful and too damaging, both in its effect upon the economic condition of his country and that of his allies, to be successfully withstood. This, we believe, is an opinion shared by a vast majority throughout the world, particularly by those who cannot conceive of Right being vanquished by Might. Happily, as present affairs stand and as they are sure to fashion themselves a more in future, both the Might and the Right are now on our side.

It is evident too that many in high places are still unwavering in their belief of the Allies' ultimate triumph, and in the New Year Messages that have been exchanged we see manifested a clear reflection of such belief. It was peculiarly fitting that the President of China should at this time send felicitations to the President of France if for no other reason than that at the moment tens of thousands of Chinese are labouring in France on behalf of the Allies. The statements made by Lord Derby and Lord Robert Cecil are likewise felicitous and encouraging. Both express the hope that this year may see the end of the struggle, and it is probable that they believe that it cannot continue much longer. The best statement of all, however, is that of the Prime Minister. His New Year Message to the Nation is stimulating in the extreme—one worthy of a great leader of a great State. Unhesitatingly he refers to "these later trying days for the cause for which the Democracies of the world are now leagued together" and convincingly points out that in the great struggle "none are too old or too young to play a part." He expresses full confidence in victory for freedom "in the New Year"—a feeling that is generally shared, for it is as certain as anything can be that if we cannot defeat the enemy as thoroughly as we might wish and as he deserves, then it must surely be concluded, in the name of common sense, that the terrible sacrifice of life, the waste of wealth and the multiplying anxieties that are being experienced are being bought much too dearly, and that a compromise would have to be effected.

The New Year Honours.

It must be said, we think, that the New Year Honours are this year more than usually interesting, even though, as appears to be the case, there does not seem to be any directed especially to the Far East. However "Hope springs eternal," etc., and perhaps in the next list the names of at least one or two of our public men will be included for at least the pleasingly familiar O.M.G. In the absence of Far Eastern names we will meantime console ourselves with the reflection that it is best when virtue is its own reward, patriotism purest when unalloyed with peerages, that the philanthropist's right hand should fall to note the little tricks of his left and that to do good to one's fellow creatures is better than a baronetcy or even a C.M.G. Still, we all like to scan the list of honours, if for no other reason than to see if by some happy chance one's own name should at last be included, or, if that should unhappily not occur, then to see if the name of at least one of our friends has not been omitted. It is indeed sweet to have our merits recognised, if for no other reason than that it is most satisfactory to feel that we have come under the exalted notice of His Majesty the King and his Prime Minister. The present list of Honours may fittingly be described as quite a good assortment. There are honours for Peers and perhaps also for Princes, though in our list they are not mentioned, and there is at least one honour for Labour (with a capital L) for it will be noted that in the new Privy Counsellorships, my Lord Robert Cecil robes shoulders with plain Mr. Tom Richards, whose distinction seems to be that he is Labour Member of Parliament for Monmouth West.

Some of the Recipients.

A mere glimpse at the names of the new Barons is quite sufficient, for it is surely much more pleasing to pass on to the names of the really great—the novelists, the artists, the journalists who have not been forgotten, but who might have been had they not been singled out for special mention. Among the new Knights we have Mr. Anthony Hope, who writes entertaining little novels full of good dialogue and we also have the name of Mr. John Galsworthy, who, however, seems to have fought shy of the honour, as a later telegram tells us that he has declined it. Then we have two knights of the brush, Mr. Leslie Ward and Mr. John Lavery, and Mr. Robert Bruce (a gloriously historical name spoiled, we should think, by the more title of "Sir" being attached to it). He is the editor of the *Glasgow Herald*, a really great newspaper, while next to his name comes that of Mr. Emsley Carr, who is the editor and part proprietor of the *News of the World*, which is quite another sort of newspaper. In the list of knight-hoods, it is pleasing to note the names of Mr. Sidney Low and Mr. Scott Keltie, both of whom have some claim to distinction. No list, it would appear, would be complete that did not include the name of the Right Honourable Sir F. E. Smith, our brilliant and very lucky Attorney General. This time he is hoisted into the arena of knight-hood into the more dignified sphere of the Baronet. It is not stated why this honour is thrust upon him, but perhaps it is because of the interesting little part he took in the Ulster Rebellion.

CANTON AMERICAN RED CROSS.

Following are the contents of one case shipped December 27, 1917, to Colonel Gordon Hall, B.A.M.C., Red Cross Headquarters, Delta District, Cairo, Egypt:—30 outing flannel shirts, 27 outing flannel suits pyjamas, 9 outing flannel red jackets, 36 pillow cases, 12 fox khaki handkerchiefs, 72 triangle bandages, 59 many-tail bandages, 5 T. bandages, 72 trav. cloths, 20 surgical caps, 22 milk jug covers, 100 small swabs, 12 shell swabs, 36 gauze swabs, 8 chin bandages, 8 eye bandages, 1 knitted wash cloth, 1 knitted cleaning cloth, 22 pairs socks, 2 Ay. traps, 3 suits flannel, 3 suits khaki, 10 suits white duck, books, magazines, tennis bat.

DAY BY DAY.

BASE ENVY WITHERS AT ANOTHER'S JOY AND HATES THAT EXCHANGE IT CANNOT REACH.
—Thomson.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the birthday of Marshal Joffre, who was born in 1852.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was \$3. 5/8d.

December Rainfall.
According to the returns from the Botanic Gardens, the rainfall during last month was 1.24 inch. For twenty-eight days of the month no fall was recorded.

A Splendid Film.
"Damon and Pythias," the much talked of film, is being screened to-night at the Peak Club. A portion of the proceeds will be given to St. Dunstan's Home for Blindfold Soldiers.

A Kowloon Concert.
The Fantastic Stars are giving a special concert in the St. Andrew's Church Hall, Kowloon, to-morrow night, at 9.15. A new and varied programme has been arranged. Seats may be reserved at Ogilvie's Music Store. A portion of the receipts will be devoted to war funds.

Piano Recital.
Mr. Daman Faller will give the last of his informal recitals at the Helena May Institute on Monday, January 14, at 5.30 p.m. A collection will be made which goes intact to the Prisoners of War Fund. The programme will include a number of modern works in addition to other items.

Telegram Restrictions.
The Eastern Extension Telegraph Co. is advised that all registered addressees throughout the United States have been cancelled with the exception of one single address, usable for each concern as a general address, selected from the addresses hitherto in use.

Strange Behaviour.
A Chinese has been conveyed to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from injuries to the head. He was found throwing crackers over the Naval Yard wall. An Indian Dockyard Policeman went to arrest him, and the Chinese attacked him with a chopper. P. S. Bacon went to render assistance and received a severe wound on the temple. The Chinese is evidently a madman.

The Misses Woods.
Mrs. Harry Woods and her daughters, the Misses Aileen and Doris Woods, leave to-morrow for Manila. During their stay in Hongkong they have given great pleasure to all, especially the troops, who have much appreciated their new line of entertainment. It may be again mentioned that these artistes through all their tour donate 10 per cent. of their entertainment receipts to war charities and have sent considerable sums to the Blue Cross and Prisoners of War Funds.

Alleged Rubber Theft.
A man and wife were charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court, this morning, with stealing a case of rubber, the property of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company. Inspector Gordon said defendant had been employed on the Company's lighter No. 95, for many years. The stuff was taken aboard at Ho's Wharf when it was tallied but later a case was found to be missing. A search was made of defendant's quarters on the lighter, where 75 lbs. were found in a barrel, which also contained the broken pieces of a case. The hearing was adjourned.

Highway Robbery Charge.
A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court, this morning, with highway robbery near Kowloon City. Inspector Grant said two Hakka women were on their way to another village and had passed a tea house, outside of which defendant and another man were standing. A little time later the two men then took bangles from the women's wrists. The police later arrested the defendant. A remand was ordered.

THE GREAT UNKNOWN.

In Touch with Dead Friends.

Max Pemberton writes in a Home Journal as follows:—
"Convince me," I said to Mr. Vango, "that I am hearing or seeing supernatural, and I will most faithfully record it." We began upon that in his consulting-room in the Talbot-road, Baywater, and upon it we terminated the sitting.

It is a small room with a wide bow window, some comfortable armchairs, and a high-legged couch of a kind I have never seen before. The latter suggests the operating table in a surgery, and is used, I imagine, when a prolonged state of trance is desired. We contemplated nothing of the sort, and sat face to face by the fire-place. I was not asked to concentrate my thoughts upon any particular place or person—nor did I make any effort of a negative order. It was just as though two friends had met to talk about spiritualism—the one an expert, the other a mere inquirer.

"Give me something that you are carrying," said Mr. Vango, "anything will do—a watch, a pencil, anything." I gave him the cigarette-case which has travelled about with me for twenty years, and he held it firmly in his right hand and closed his eyes as though he would sleep. For a little spell there was silence in the room. Then he spoke, and, to my utter astonishment, his first two words had a German or a Scandinavian ring about them. "Gutenmorgen," I thought that he said while he shook me warmly by the hand. It was just as though he had staggered me by saying, "Here is the Kaiser."

Happily the alarm was brief, and the "all clear" whistles were soon blowing. My vis-a-vis was evidently thinking profoundly, and his puckered brow declared the mind to be working keenly. I noticed that he now grasped the cigarette-case almost convulsively with one hand while with the other he stroked his forehead ceaselessly and especially that part of the forehead which is immediately over the eyebrows. He did not speak for some minutes, but at last he said, "A spirit has come to you. It is that of an elderly lady with high cheek-bones, a straight nose, a firm mouth, and grey hair which once was dark. Does this description suggest anything to you?"

I saw that it did not. . . . Yet later on I thought it fair to qualify the statement and declare that it might. Everybody has known elderly women with high cheek-bones, straight noses, and mouths which are firm; but after we had seen other spirits I harked back to this particular lady and asked Mr. Vango to tell me more of her. She had four children, he said immediately, and she died of cancer after two years' illness.

The statement was true; I admitted it without scruple. The lady had been the mother of four children. Yet if it were not a mere guess, it is somewhat remarkable that Mr. Vango should have knowledge of a fact known to but three or four people in London and none of these, upon the face of it, likely to be in communication with him.

I made a note of this point for further consideration, and went on to a second case. It was odd to be sitting there and to be told that spirits were standing by my side. Either I am not psychic or my mood was not properly attuned to their presence, for I remained entirely unaware that anything supernatural was happening. When a young soldier was announced I did not know him. He was said to be of twenty-eight or thirty years of age, had a mustache and fair hair, and evidently had been connected with newspapers.

"He points," said Mr. Vango, "to piles of papers at his side; he is sitting at table and evidently has been writing. Either he is an author or a journalist, and he very much wishes to speak to you. If, however, you do not know him, it would be useless for us to go on."

To this I had to say that the description might fairly apply to one of my sons, who was on the staff of *The Daily Mail* and is now

fighting in France; but that all the news I had of him so far was good news, and that I very much hoped the alleged apparition was not an omen. It is true that a dear nephew of mine fell at Lens, but he was not twenty-eight years of age, and his hair was dark—circumstances which forbade me to claim knowledge of the literary soldier who, in Mr. Vango's vision, appeared so eager to have converse with me.

Fortunately it was a morning of many spirits. Hardly had the soldier left us when a beautiful little boy came upon the scene and displayed a warm desire to sit upon my knee. He was described as between three and four years of age and very fair. I saw my mind back through the years as well as I could, but no child which answered to such a description came upon the vision of my memory.

Mr. Vango, upon his part, was in no way discouraged. "Does the name William suggest anything to you?" he asked. I had to reply that it did not. "The child died of diphtheria, or some affection of the throat," he persisted. At that I was pulled up suddenly. It was the most remarkable moment of our interview—quite curious and memorable coincidence, if nothing more.

Let me recite the occasion which this unexpected intimation recalled. Some ten years ago the innkeeper of the village of Troston, in Suffolk, was a good fellow named William Cutton. Both he and his wife are dead now—they died amid a scene of a tragic nature which is still remembered in the vicinity. The woman, throwing herself out of the window in a fit of alcoholic frenzy and the man, who then lay in bed, dying shortly afterwards of shock. Their little son William was always a favourite of mine and frequently had a lift in an old Spyker I used to drive about the Suffolk lanes at that time.

One morning in the month of October Cutton came up to the Hall at about one o'clock and told me they were all in a state of great distress. The boy Willy had been taken suddenly ill with diphtheria and nothing but the immediate presence of a doctor could save his life. There was obviously but one thing to do, and having dressed myself I got out the old Spyker and set off for Bury St. Edmunds, which is some seven miles from Troston. The doctor returned with me, but unhappily the child died.

These are simple truths. What is their precise relation to Mr. Vango's vision I do not feel prepared at the moment to say. There must be many thousands of fair-haired boys named William in this country, and some of them will die of diphtheria. Yet let me in candour admit I am much impressed by this alleged visitation and that, apart from the unnecessary assumption of the "pure guess," I am wholly unable to place it scientifically. That even a memory of the incident remained in my mind I do believe. So far I am able to say, I had forgotten the very existence of Willy Cutton.

The next spirit I heard of was a middle-aged lady who dwelt in a fine house overlooking the sea, or at any rate near an estuary or large sheet of water. I did not recognise her description, but Mr. Vango asked me to make a note of the circumstances, as something might occur later on to remind me of it. This lady was followed by one whose description passed very well for that of my maternal grandmother, except that she was dark instead of fair, and upon the question of colour alone we declined to have truck with her. What further might have happened at this most interesting meeting I cannot tell you, for suddenly there was a loud booming of rockets above the street without, and rising simultaneously we adjourned to Mr. Vango's coal cellar.

And so, in a sense, the interview terminated, after all, in darkness.

Alice Memorial Hospital.
The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the funds of the Hospitals:—Pork Gull (Western Market), \$125.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

The telephone is now quite a respectable age, as one is reminded by the unveiling of a monument to its inventor at Brantford, Ontario, where Dr. Bell achieved his first successful experiment. Yet the English language still lacks any generally accepted word for defining a message sent by telephone, in the way that "telegram" stands for a telegraphic message. None of the suggestions made with a view to filling the gap—e.g., telepheme, phogram, phonomit, mittophon—has found favour with telephone users. William Barnes published his "Outlines of English Speechcraft" (where "telegraph" figures as "spell-wire" and "telegrams" as "wire-spell") too soon for the inclusion of "telephone." One of Barnes's followers in the crusade against foreign derivations has, however, supplied the deficiency. He renders "telephone" as "tongue-wire," and "telephonic message" as "tongue-wire-spell" with "far-speaker" and "far-speech" as alternatives.

I am told, says a correspondent to a Home paper, that there are increasing signs of a revival of interest in the farthing as a coin of realm among the working classes, particularly in the big industrial centres of the North. The desire for its wider circulation can easily be traced to the resentment caused by the indirect profiteering of shopkeepers who defeat the object of the controlled prices by selling, say, only quarter quantities at 2½d. of an article priced at 9d. It is a simple expedient for raising the legal charge from 22½ to 10d. The trick works well from the tradesman's point of view in the case of matches. You ask for a dozen boxes at the scheduled price of 9d., and are told that, owing to the scarcity, you may only have a "ration" of half a dozen, for which you are expected to pay 5d. Is there any reason why in these hard times farthings should not be in more general use?

Of all the foremost leaders in the war General Petain is the one about whom the newspapers have told us the least. He is said to be a brilliant talker until he is asked to say something for publication, when he is more than laconic. A French writer tells of him that on one occasion he answered a request for autobiographical material in the sentence: "Petain, General of Division, born 24th of April, 1856, died the—of—19—." He confesses that he was born lazy but has trained himself to be industrious. His guiding maxim in warfare is "The constant growth of rapidly in all its forms is one of the laws of progress. The art of war should benefit thereby." It will interest students of military literature to know that he says he has learnt more from Colonel Ardant du Picq's "Étude sur le Combat Antique et Moderne" than from any other book. It is apparently not a very well-known book, but such a testimonial should help to make it famous.

Newmarket Heath, which recovered some of its peace-time prosperity during Ouseworth week, furnishes a significant object lesson on the evils of "land monopoly." Originally the training ground was let for 5s. an acre—an ample amount for mere rough pasture—but the rent was persistently raised. Finally, the late Admiral Bous, seeing the precarious position of the Jockey Club, contrived to get a 90 years' lease at 30s. an acre! Subsequently the fine stretch of ground called the Limekilns was leased for 60s. an acre, and the July Course, was bought from Mr. Eaton.

League Cricket Match.
In their match with Craigen-gower, the following will represent the Civil Service on their own ground at 2 p.m. on Saturday next:—Hon. O. Severn, O.M.C. (Captain), R. E. O. Bird, D.M. Goddard, W. E. Dixon, E. J. Ling, W. H. Edwards, E. W. Hamilton, R. W. Bradbury, R. O. Winkell, O. M. W. Berwick and P. T. Lambie.

THE LITTLE THINGS.

How They are of Inestimable Worth.

But ah! the little things for which I sigh,
As each day passes by:
The open book, the flower upon the floor,
The dainty diary,
The sound of passing feet,
The distant door—
Alas! the little things of every day!

The silent eve, my sweet,
The lonely waking—
Alas, alas! for little things my heart is breaking.

I wonder whether G. K. Chesterton ever wrote a finer thing than when he said that the test of true happiness lay in "kissing at the gate."

Does your wife come down to the gate to see you off to the City every morning and kiss you goodbye; does she wait there in the evening for your return, ready to greet you with a kiss? If so, you are of all men the most to be envied. You have not rudely brushed off the bloom from the petals of love, your life is one golden honeymoon.

Most of us come to realise through suffering that life consists really only of passionate moments, no sooner grasped at than gone. Fate is a fickle jade, and the more we seek to prolong an ecstasy the quicker it flies; we can't live for ever at the highest points of tension, we have to descend from one peak before we can attain the next; the bow that is kept taut in the end becomes of no use. It is amazing to think how we are affected by the little things of life.

We judge our friends and neighbours always by their insignificant traits, the way they sit, the colour of their ties, the promptitude with which they rise to open the door or prefer a seat for anyone of the opposite sex—all little things, but all important in our judgment of character. Geniuses, men outside the common run of men, chafe and wax violent at our conventional tricks, our worship of ceremonies, but geniuses are as gods and we but little children. We must have our make believe, our game, and while we play we must be serious over it or it loses all its charm.

We forget that a man may observe all the little niceties of good form and civility, and yet be a complete blackguard. The Pharisaical cleansing of the outside of the cup is too often looked upon as a rock positive of the cleanliness of the inside. Men with the cleanest and most orderly minds are not infrequently the worst offenders with regard to untidiness and dirt in their own homes.

We see a man stoop down to pet a child on the head, or to stroke a dog or cat, and we love him on the instant; we refuse to believe evil of such a man. We hear a man swear in the presence of his wife, and immediately condemn him as a scoundrel of the deepest dye.

Another man will lose his temper over a game of cards or billiards, and we refuse to trust his judgment in any matter of importance. A girl appears in an ultra-smart frock and stands a good chance of losing her reputation; no one can possibly be both seductive and good at the same time. We form our impressions of a correspondent on his form subscription; if he says "Sincerely yours," instead of "Yours sincerely," we smell the pedagogue, the precisian, the pedant. A girl underlines one "very," and she is for all time dismissed as gushing, effusive, superficial.

A far line coat suggests S-miticism and a vast fortune won probably by dishonest means; we notice the Spectator in the hall of an acquaintance and suspect him of having uncles who are bishops, or the New Statesman, and he must needs be an Anglican.

It is just as if we were Scots and were deceived, off at lightning speed, "very nice, certain (that) 'twould' have stand for pur-

SPECIAL WAR SERVICES.

Next Sunday's Observances at the Cathedral.

On Sunday next, the day appointed by His Majesty the King as a day of prayer for God's blessing on our arms, the following services will be held in St. John's Cathedral:—At 7.50 a.m., the Holy Communion; 11 a.m., Matins, special prayers and sermon; 12 noon, the Holy Communion; 3 p.m., the Litany for use in time of war; 6 p.m., Evensong, special prayers and sermon.

At 10 a.m. a service for children will be held in St. Paul's Chapel. The Lord Bishop of Victoria will preach at 11 a.m., and the Cathedral Chaplain at 6 p.m.

H.E. the Governor has intimated his intention to attend the 11 a.m. service, so also have H.E. Major General Ventris and Commodore Sandeman. The Army is also to be represented by about 100 officers and men and the Navy by a similar number. The collection at the service will be for Mine-Sweepers, a body of men who have rendered and are rendering such splendid service to the Empire at the daily risk of their lives. As all the choir boys are in camp with the Cadets, the services on Sunday will be of a simple character and the singing will be in unison. It is hoped that many people will keep the day as one of prayer.

Union Church Service.

In compliance with the King's Message setting aside Sunday January 6 as a day of special religious observance on account of the war, the evening service at Union Church will be devoted to that purpose. The Royal Message will be read and the whole service, which will be conducted by the Rev. Kirk Macdonald, will be in keeping. His Excellency the Governor has intimated his intention to be present, as also has Commodore Sandeman. H.E. Major General Ventris will be represented by Colonel Thursby-Felham and two other members of his staff. The collection will be given to the British Prisoners of War Fund.

Catholic Observances.

We are informed by Bishop Foxton that on Sunday, the 6th instant, there will be Thanksgiving Services in the morning in all the Catholic Churches throughout the Colony. In the Cathedral there will be a low Pontifical Mass with special music at 9.30 a.m., and the Litany of the Saints will be sung at 5.30 p.m., followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. The Very Revd. Father Walsh will preach in the Cathedral at the 9.30 Mass on the necessity of thanksgiving and prayer during the war, and afterwards in St. Joseph's Church.

We cannot help it: it is ingrained in our natures to judge our fellow creatures by a drop of the eyelid, an untied shoelace, a smudge on the collar, a badly-shaven chin. Some great artists have fallen into the dangerous and attractive pitfall, notably, of course, Dickens, but it is one that may lead us wildly astray.

The little things of life make up the big things in the end, and when they spring (and this is the point I wish to make) from a conscious effort to make for harmony and sweetness, love and light, they are of inestimable worth; when they are mere inanities, done solely out of a desire to give an impression of knowing what is good form, like turning up the bottoms of one's trousers or leaving the last button of one's waistcoat undone, or following a convention which has long ceased to serve any useful purpose, they are apt to distort our sense of values and make us regard with admiration and perhaps even affection men and women who are worthy of neither and, which is worse, cause us to ignore the basic good qualities of those who will not bow the knee in this temple of fashion and, as a result, find that their true characters are misunderstood, misinterpreted, unappreciated. —S.P. Main.

KOWLOON FAIR RAFFLES.

In connection with the "Our Day" Fair at Kowloon on New Year's Day, drawing took place last night for some of the raffles. In the big raffles the prizes, in order of award, were as follows:—Diamond brooch, silver tea service, marble clock, ornamental lamp, silver sweet dish, electric iron, case of pipes, case of pipes, fish-eye pearl necklace, photo frame, silver umbrella handle, photo frame. The winning numbers are:—

1	No.	117.
2		274.
3		242.
4		1114.
5		1138.
6		785.
7		686.
8		1584.
9		825.
10		1101.
11		486.
12		1150.

The bottle of lavender water was won by Ticket No. 37, Martin, and Spad Tamsan by No. 63, W. Kay. It is announced that the Victoria raffle will be drawn to-night or to-morrow night.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F.C. Jenkin, D.S.P. (R.), state:—

Duties.

No member of the Police Reserve, unless expressly ordered to do so, is required to perform any two of the following duties on one and the same day:—Patrol, Parade, Musketry, Lecture, Police School.

Patrol duties must be performed in any such case.

Medical Certificates.

Strict observance of the requirements of D.O. 89 (e) is ordered by all ranks. It is republished for information:—

All Sick Leave Certificates; whether granted under Standing Order 84 (a) to cover absence from patrol duty, or under Standing Order 89 to cover general absence are to be immediately communicated to the absentee's Warning Officer.

The hour as well as the date on which Medical Certificates are issued and received must in future be endorsed thereon by the Surgeon Superintendent's Department and by Warning Officers respectively.

Parades, Central 5.30 p.m.
With reference to Orders of January 2/3, the following is to be included:—
Friday, January 11.—Nos. 5 and 6 Platoons.

WOMEN FIGHTING FOR HAPPINESS.

When you get into a frame of mind that makes life seem one tiresome duty after another with no pleasure in it; when ill-health seems to take all the joy out of life and you worry over things that really are not worth worrying about, then your nervous system is becoming exhausted and you are approaching neurasthenia.

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To build up the blood there is one remedy that has been a household word among women for generations—Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people. These pills tone up the entire system, make the blood rich and red, strengthen the nerves, increase the appetite, put colour in the cheeks and lips, and drive away that unnatural, tired feeling.

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For some time past it has been stated that Herr Egging (formerly of the Peking German Bank) has been in Canton or district assisting the Canton Military Government by giving it advice. While these reports are continually vented in Chinese circles no one seems to be able to give his exact whereabouts.

Parades, Central 5.30 p.m.
With reference to Orders of January 2/3, the following is to be included:—
Friday, January 11.—Nos. 5 and 6 Platoons.

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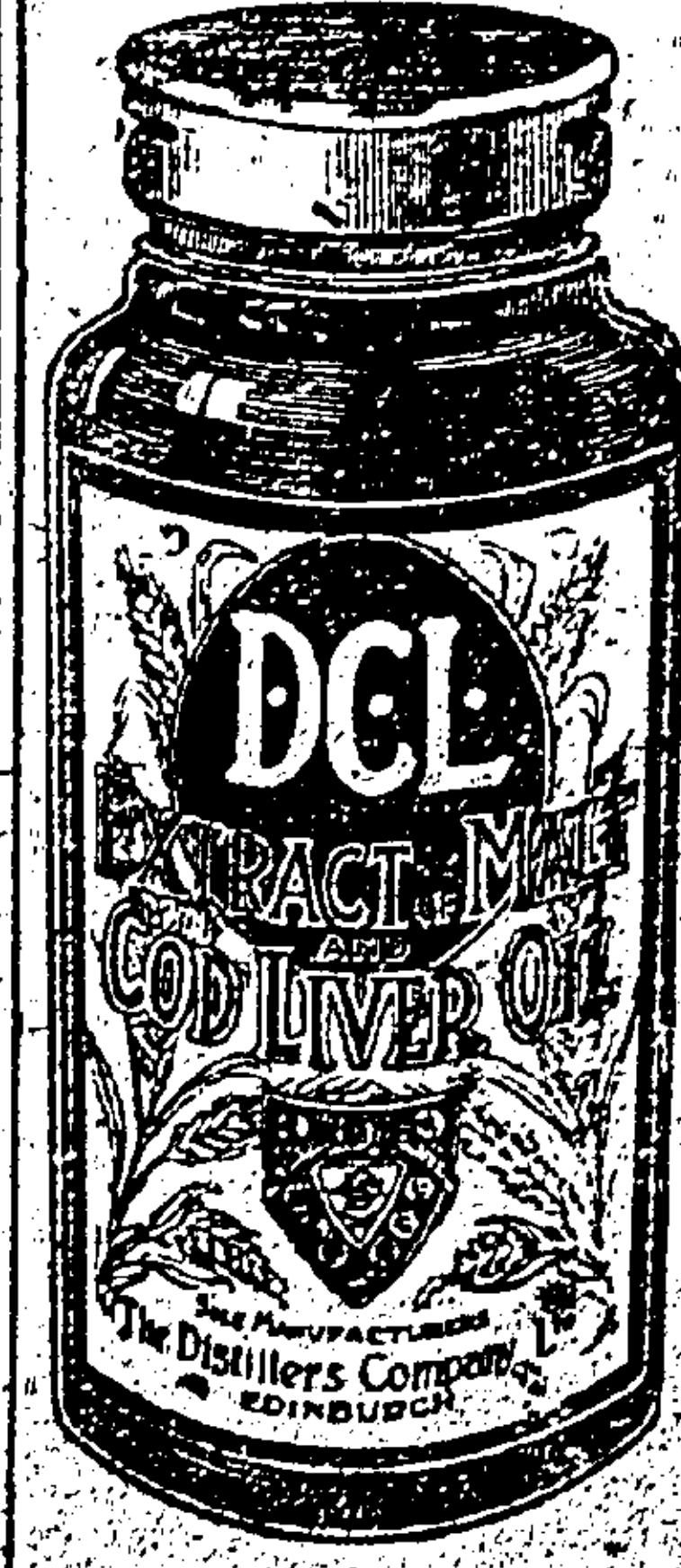
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SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama... NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama... Saki Maru Capt. Yoshikawa T. 12,500 [FRIDAY, 18th Jan., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama... Jinan Maru Capt. Saito T. 8,000 [THURSDAY, 3rd Jan.

SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe... Bombay Maru Capt. Tsuruga T. 8,000 [WEDNESDAY, 9th Jan.

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The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

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For Steamship. On. HAIPHONG... Loksang Fri. 4th Jan. at 7 a.m. MANILA... Yuensang Fri. 4th Jan. at 3 p.m. SHANGHAI via Swatow... Esang Tues. 8th Jan. at 4 light. SHANGHAI... Wingsang Wed. 9th Jan. at 4 light. MANILA... Loongsang Fri. 11th Jan. at 3 p.m. CALCUTTA LINE—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Steamers from Calcutta proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war.

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MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hanoi when indicated on offer.

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Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

Tribute to the Merchant Service.

The Mercantile Marine Service Association, whose president, Commander A. Houghton, R.N.R., gave such a stirring and forcible address from the platform, have conveyed to Admiral Lord Bessborough, G.C.B., G.O.V., R.N., and Mr. J. Havelock Wilson, C.B.E., president of the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union, their heartfelt congratulations on the important part they took at the meeting, and expressing their sincere appreciation of the sentiments they expressed in their speeches, with respect to the measures to be taken in dealing with the pirates who have outraged the feelings of humanity in utter disregard of the high standard of chivalry that has, until now, been common to the seafarers of all nations, in all ages. They express the hope that the unanimity of the different speakers at the meetings, so heartily endorsed by those who had the privilege of attending, will, through the agency of the Press, tone the public up to the necessity of compelling the Government to promote suitable measures in accordance with the feelings of seamen, and those who share with them the outrageous burden of those piratical deeds, providing the fullest punishment possible to those who have so outraged humanity. The secretary is now in receipt of a reply from the Grand Old Admiral to the following effect:—"Dear Mr. Scott.—Will you convey to your council my warm thanks for the generous letter they have sent me with regard to the part I took, in company with Mr. J. Havelock Wilson, at Liverpool on the 4th November, in support of the Merchant Seamen's League. Anything that I or any other naval officer could do to assist the officers and men of the Mercantile Marine would be more than a pleasure. The Navy recognizes that the officers and men of the Mercantile Marine have saved the whole situation up to date, and will be the means of securing ultimate victory. The trade routes were unprotected, and the ships were unarmed; still, they never hesitated for one moment to put to sea and face death and disaster, in order to maintain our food supply, without which our Navy and our Armies could not have carried on the war. They have been the means of feeding our people.—Yours truly, (Signed) Bessford, Admiral."

Shipping Sales.

Despite the present day difficulties of steamship management, and the very severe control imposed on, practically every form of shipping transport, buyers are showing a continued interest in second hand tonnage, and some important deals have recently taken place both in whole fleets and in single ships, price of course ruling on an extremely high level. Coasting tonnage of suitable size and condition, has been making enormous prices, and a sale of a handy boat with special conditions attaching relative to requisition was effected at the staggering figure of £50 per ton. War losses have forced some of the lines into the market to replenish their fleets, and enable them to maintain their sailing schedules with some degree of regularity, and Messrs. Elder Dempster and Co., are reported to have just purchased the Glasgow steamer Falls of Nith for the sum of £115,000, which gives them a very acceptable boat at a moderate price. She is only ten years old, and was built and engineered by Scott's Shipbuilding and Engineering Company at Greenock for the Falls Line S.S. Company, Ltd., of which Messrs. Wright, Graham, and Co., of Glasgow are managers. She has forced draught, 471 h.p., electric light, 1,801 tons water ballast, and passed last survey in July, 1914, at Hamburg, standing at highest class in Lloyd's Register.—"Journal of Commerce."

First of Big Wooden Fleet.

According to an announcement issued recently by the Foundation Company of New York, the first of a large fleet of standardised wooden vessels under construction for the French and British Governments was to have been launched from one of the company's three Pacific Coast shipyards on December 15. Beginning next March, the company expects to launch three vessels at the rate of six or seven a month, until the contract for forty-five is completed. The vessels will be of 3,000 tons burden and will have five masts, 15 auxiliary engines with twin screws.

MARRIAGE.

GOURDIN-LONG.—On 2nd January, 1918, at St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, by the Rev. N. C. Pope: Frederick O'Driscoll Gourdin to Mabel Elliott Long.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

A RUMOUR DENIED.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]
Sir,—With reference to a rumour current in the Colony that an amalgamation of the interests of the F. & O. and the Indo China S.N. Co., Ltd., is contemplated, we are authorised by our Board of Directors to state that there is no foundation whatever for such report.

Yours etc.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 3rd January, 1918

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes under date of January 2 as follows:—

Li Shun, the Tuchen of Kiangsu, has proposed that the Generalissimo's office should be removed to Nanking, and has wired to Lung Chai-kwong requesting him to resign so that peace may be settled easily.

The Military Government has received a telegram from Tong Kai-yao, Tuchen of Yunnan, stating he is opposing mediation and will send an army to attack Huchung and Hankow.

Owing to the publication of the new censorship regulations applying to the Press, a meeting was held by the Press Society, when it was decided to appoint delegates to protest, on the ground that these regulations have not been first submitted to the proper quarters for decision.

A report from the magistrate of Sanjing states that a detachment of Lung Chai-kwong's troops, a few hundred strong, has proceeded from Yung Kung to the east and will attack the district, therefore reinforcements should be sent as soon as possible.

Owing to irregularities of the Stamp Duty Commissioner all the tradesmen in Shek Lung struck on the 31st ult. The shops are closed and the poor classes find it very hard to get provisions. The Chamber of Commerce there has wired to the Canton Authority for assistance.

It is rumoured here that Mok King-yu, the former Defence Commissioner of Chiu-chow, has taken his refuge in Hongkong.

RISE IN SHIPPING SHARES.

The Financial Mail of October 27 quotes the following from the Daily Chronicle:—

"Indo China and P. & O.—Further appreciable rises have occurred in these shares, and as both are moving together, as though an inseparable affinity, the market persists in talking of a contemplated fusion or rapprochement between these companies."

The Standard, in a later issue, says:—"The revival in shipping shares is due partly to the diminution of anxiety respecting the submarine menace and partly to fresh deals and rumours of deals on the lines of those recently concluded by the Argentine Navigation, Hain Steamship, and Pymon Steamship Companies."

The amalgamation of the Court Line Steamship Company is a quite probable rumour, since both concerns are already under the same management. The theory of an absorption of the Indo-China Steamship Company with the P. & O. has been arrived, and Indo-China deferred has risen to 25, as against 23½ on Friday and a pre-war price of only 22. This quotation, we understand, compares with only 16½ for the same shares in the East; but stock is very scarce at this centre, and owing to the physical possession rule arbitrage business is impossible.

GOLF.

New Year Competitions.

The Ladies' Tomb Stone Competition at Fan Ling was won by Mrs. Falconer and the Hidden Prize by Mrs. Looker.

The Men's Bogey Competition over the 18 Hole Course was won by Mr. A. B. Parves.

Mr. R. E. O. Bird won the Men's Bogey Competition over the Happy Valley Course, with one up.

In the play-off for the Mixed Foursomes Competition, three couples tied again and they are requested to kindly arrange for the deciding matches to be played on or before the 20th inst.

AMERICAN TELEGRAMS.

The following are from the Manila Bulletin:—

The Vladivostok Troubles. Washington, December 18.—The Secretary of State Mr. Robert Lansing, has received a cablegram from the American Consul at Vladivostok stating that serious fighting has broken out among the Russian military factions there and urging the dispatch of American troops to protect foreign interests and to maintain order.

Turks Want Peace. Washington, December 16.—It is reported here that Mukhma Bey, the Turkish delegate who is conferring at Bern with regard to the exchange of prisoners, has asked Constantinople for power to negotiate a separate peace with the Allies.

Diary Revelations. Honolulu, December 14.—The Naval Intelligence Office has published a portion of the diary of the captain of the former German cruiser, Geier, which was interned at this port.

Entries in the diary implicate the German Consulate here in various plots, and one entry states that the Consul was in constant wireless communication with the interned Coromoran at Guam, the steamer China, formerly belonging to the Pacific Mail, being used as an intermediary in the sending and receipt of messages.

Federal Police Force. Washington, December 14.—The administration has decided to create a force of United States guards to supplement the regular police forces at various points throughout the country in case of necessity or emergency.

The authorized enlistment age is between 31 and 35. The minimum age limit is fixed so as not to interfere with present Army draft legislation.

Embargo on Eastern Freight. New York, December 14.—All freight on eastern railroads destined for export has been embargoed and the railroads of the east will no longer be allowed to handle any export cargo unless it is intended for the Government.

There is a tremendous congestion of freight in the east and to relieve it, a hundred locomotives have been ordered to be transferred to eastern lines from the west.

No Woman Executed.

Washington, December 15.—The rumour that a woman has been executed for spying is officially denied as a tale fostered by German influences. Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the Senate Committee on Army Affairs, states that an investigation of the armament statute shows reasonably satisfactory progress. The House has ordered an investigation of the expenditures of the Army and Navy.

Acid Plant Explodes.

Wilmington, Del., December 15.—There has been an explosion in the acid works of the Dupont powder plant. Five are dead and important machinery was damaged.

Many Volunteering.

New York, December 14.—Saturday is the last day on which men of draft age will be accepted as volunteers in the United States Army and this announcement has caused a rush of volunteers. Eleven thousand had been accepted during the week up to Wednesday and a daily increase is looked for during the balance of the week.

ARMED ROBBERY CASE.

A case of armed robbery at Lan Tau Island was heard at the Police Court this afternoon, before Mr. Dyer Ball, six men being charged.

The case for the prosecution is that on the night of December 19, at about 11 p.m., a number of masked men, armed with shotguns, broke into Nos. 5 and 8 Mang Tong village.

The occupants of No. 6 escaped through the roof while the men were trying to break in and went to a neighbouring village and gave an alarm. The robbers succeeded in stealing a quantity of clothing, quilts, chickens and rice of the total value of \$39. Sergeant Appleton, together with a constable and detective, later went to a neighbouring small island, Nei Ko Chau, and there arrested all the defendants. Some of the stolen property was recovered in their possession. Evidence was given this afternoon, and the case adjourned.

YESTERDAY'S FOOTBALL.

LEAGUE—DIV. 1.

Royal Engineers v. Middlesex Regt.

Played on the Club Ground yesterday. The teams are as follows:—

R.E.—Clark, Blumfield, Lucas; Charters, Smith, White; Strange, Townsend, Gordon, Horrop, Pascall.

Middlesex.—Brown; Fisher, Fawthrop; Turner, Vossy, Allen; Sorroton, Jarvis, Sayers, Fawcett, Walden.

Both sides were strongly represented, but it was one of the poorest games seen in the Colony this season. The R.E. had slightly the better of the game through the first half, and scored through Pascall. Unfortunately, one of the Middlesex men was injured. Half time:—R.E., 1; Middlesex, 0.

The second half found the R.E. on the offensive, but the lack of combination spoilt the good work of their halves. The Infantrymen came away, and a kickback by the Sappers' right back almost proved their downfall, Sayers putting over. From a forward pass Strange got possession in midfield, and, after beating the defence, scored a good goal. Nothing further was scored, the R.E. ending by 2 goals to nil.

DIVISION 2.

Staff and Depts. v. 87th Co. R. G. A.

Played on the Navy Ground yesterday and resulted in a good win for the Staff and Depts. by 3 goals to nil.

This makes their second victory of the season, and there is no doubt they were the better side, and quite deserved their victory.

Brown and Kirby scored for the Staffs in the first half, and Ellaby added the third in the second half. The R. G. A. played quite a good game, but were not nearly so quick on the ball.

Services Entertainment Fund.

During the month of December, 836 men of both branches of the Services attended the "At Home" in the Sailors' and Soldiers' Home on the five Sunday afternoons of the month. The "At Home" provides a pleasant change from the routine of ship and barracks life and the kindness of the subscribers to the S.E.F. is thoroughly understood and appreciated. The "At Home" on Sunday afternoon between the hours of four and five is full of animation and good fellowship, and the "At Home" provides a common meeting ground for men from all over the Colony. Ample provision is made for all, but at the same time expenses are kept down to the lowest possible limit. In spite of enhanced prices, the cost of the "At Home" for the month comes to \$207 only. On behalf of the men of H.M. Services, the kindness of the subscribers to the S.E.F. in providing the "At Home" is gratefully acknowledged.

FUTURE OF MUSIC.

Sir T. Beecham's Views on Opera.

Sir Thomas Beecham believes that the development of music in England in the immediate future will be in opera. In an interview recently he pointed out a simultaneous decline in the production of symphonic works and in the interest in concerts. With the symphonic masterpieces the English public was well acquainted, but there were sufficient unknown operatic masterpieces to provide an opera-house with a repertoire for thirty years.

It is very difficult (Sir Thomas said) to have a vital executive branch of art when the creative branch is declining all the time. Whereas thirty years ago there was produced almost every month an interesting symphonic work by composers such as Brahms, Dvorak, Tchaikovsky, Rimsky-Korsakov, Grieg, and Saint-Saens, for the last five or ten years those who give concerts have had the greatest difficulty in obtaining one interesting new work a year, and the average is growing less. This points to a gradual exhaustion in that branch of creative music. Simultaneously, nearly all over the country, there has been a decline of interest in concerts. None of the big festivals pay now, and quite a number of concert organisations have for years found it difficult to exist at all.

Now with regard to the opera, so far as this country is concerned, things are quite different. If you take, say, 200 opera-houses on the Continent, they have a repertoire between them of something from 150 to 200 operas. If you take England as a whole there are very few people who know more than twenty operas—very few have heard even the names of more than twenty, and certainly not one man in a thousand can whistle the tunes of any operas outside those twenty. So, whereas the musical public is very well acquainted with most of the symphonic masterpieces, it is entirely ignorant of the opera. Further, whereas it is a matter of great difficulty for concert-givers to introduce a new work of interest into their concert programmes, one could give any opera-house in this country a repertoire for the next thirty years consisting entirely of unknown operatic masterpieces. That is what I mean when I say that the theatre has a future in this country, because you cannot hide the light of these masterpieces under a bushel much longer. People will insist on having novelty and beauty combined, and they will find them in these unknown operas.

After an incidental reference to the "baleful effect" of oratorio and the cantata on English singing, the effect being that the English singer was made to appear to have no artistic sense at all, Sir Thomas said that if the English singer was put into opera and assimilated its broad feeling he became like everyone else—an ordinary human being.

I believe (Sir Thomas proceeded) that the cultivation and development of opera in this country and the training of composers to write for the theatre—where they are brought in touch with an art form that develops not only every artistic resource they possess but also stimulates their faculties of common sense and their sense of the practical—I believe this will react with a most healthy influence on the symphonic school of composition. It is only through writing for the theatre that our composers generally will begin to be human beings and escape out of the dreadful region of Olondookoo town in which they have allowed themselves to drift. It is almost impossible to give any English composition with effect and success to-day just as the composer hands it over to one, and that is because the composers have never had to do with an art form where proportion and brevity are essential as they are in the theatre. If every English composer would write two or three operas and go through all the necessary agonies of failure—for, as Weber told Schubert when he brought in his first batch of operas, "it is customary to drown the first puppets"—they would be quite different people.

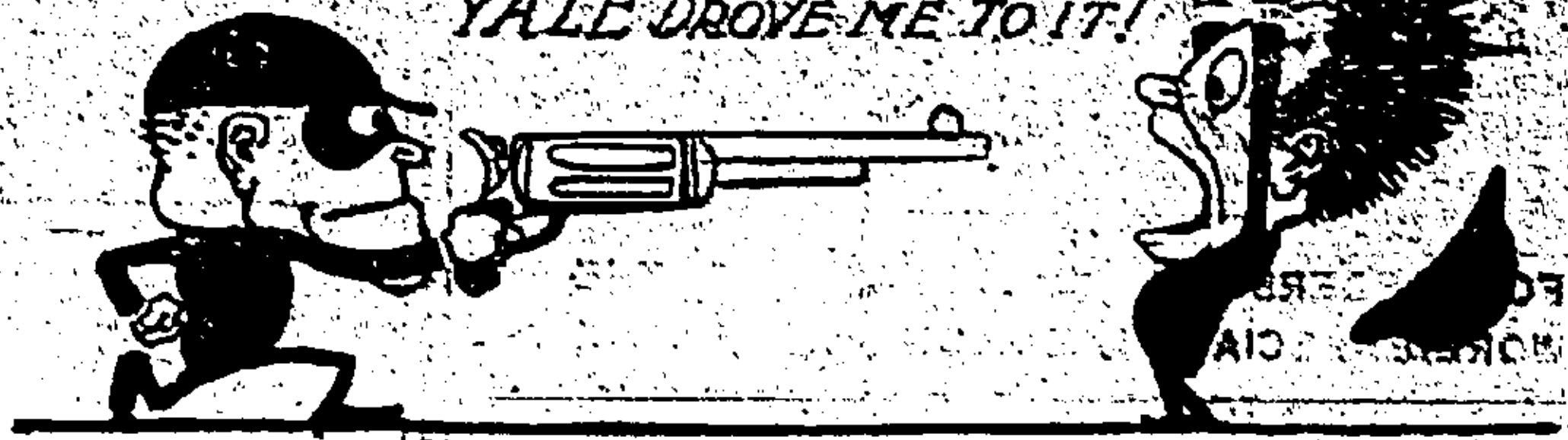
HISTORY AND THE TELEPHONE.

Imaginary Conversations.

A correspondent of the Times writes:—The conversation on the telephone between Kerenky and Korniloff seems to give that instrument a new place in history. No doubt it was established there already; only we had hardly noticed it. But this lock-like consecration and an opportunity. We were dimly aware—we others—that great financial decisions were taken on the telephone; that railroads and millions might change hands there; and we knew that, not perhaps entirely to the joy of diplomats, it had made its incursion into diplomacy. We were also well acquainted with it as the slightly baroque region of our private engagements and conversations. But we had never quite pictured one leader of the State ringing up his rival a hundred and fifty miles off and asking him what he was about. It is quite certain that this fact will get into the history books; it will be written that on such a day and at such an hour Kerenky in Petrograd called up Korniloff at Pskov and there followed what we may judge to have been some brief and trenchant words. Perhaps the rush to the telephone was not quite so dramatic as we, in the light of belated telegrams, suppose it to have been. But the sequel, the conversation itself, must unquestionably have been vivid; and "we can imagine," as a contemporary says, "the mood in which M. Kerenky put up the receiver." We can indeed imagine many things; what scope not only for the novelist, but for the picturesque historian, and simultaneously what a puzzle for the faithful devotee of evidence! For the telephone mocks at historical documents and well-staged conversations before witnesses. Can we trust the memory of the speakers? One has a vision of history being enacted in dumb show for us within a row of little boxes, the great men all glued to their receivers.

At the same time a fresh opportunity presents itself. If a public leader has, like Kerenky, the promptness and courage to go straight to the fountain-head and call up his rival, what may we not expect in the spreading-up

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AGENTS



of revolutions? There will be no pretext for delay or misunderstanding, though there will always remain, of course, the possibility of a huge deception. Even if they do nothing else, rivals of State will be able to throw down the gauntlet to each other in quite a medieval manner. Further, the telephone must be reckoned with as neutralising certain physical advantages and bringing into play other aptitudes. It will be said of someone that, while his eagle eye gave him the superiority in ordinary *tele-tale*, on the wire he was comparatively ineffective. The partnership of brain and eye is no longer needed, but that of brain and ear is at a premium.

While roaming thus over future possibilities one is reminded of the lost opportunities of the past. Not long ago the Master of Balliol, in reply to one of those crudely sudden calls on the imagination with which a speaker is sometimes taxed, turned the tables on his interpreter by asking him whether he could imagine Julius Caesar at the telephone. Perhaps another minute's reflection might have devised a more telling response. If he had said, "Thouyides or Aristotle! For Caesar, thanks to his veracity, and the coolness and the apparent absence of prejudice which makes us call him modern, is as easy to picture at the telephone as anywhere else. He would have shown, we feel, in trunked conversations; his 'Comme ça va,' as every schoolboy sees, were obviously written for dictation to a type-writer; the landing in Britain or 'the day he got home the Normans' could be readily transferred to the film. And so with his contemptuous, Orosius, from his long financial experience, would have been a master of the telephone, and his wary subordinates and well-trained lady clerks would have equalled the odds against Caesar's young men and military veterans. Orosius would have been a facile and brilliant conversationalist, and his too frequent use of the telephone would have robbed us of many of his charming letters. For one name we should have looked in vain in the Roman directory. Data would certainly not have been connected. The eminent moralist would have served his weight for interview in presence. That moral difficulty of 'getting at' him which was felt by some conspicuous politicians would have been insured by the

physical impossibility of "getting" him at all.

There is no real incompatibility between the telephone and the toga. But of some ages nearer our own in time the same can hardly be said. One cannot combine the telephone in thought with the mailed knight and the feudal castle, though much time and bloodshed would have been saved if military feudalists, kingmakers, and Peers had settled their differences on the Russian model. To come a little later, it would have been as natural for Cromwell to have said, "I thank God, I can give you a good account of Beating" on the telephone as by any other method, but surely the Puritan habit of improving the occasion would have eliminated broken down the exchange and beggared every private party. The great chance for the telephone would have been, of course, the French Revolution. How it would have clicked, and how possibly, it might have altered history, on those two fatal October days—the day when Paris marched upon Versailles and so much hung upon messages, intentions, and decisions; and that later day which saw the execution of the Queen. And what of Thermidor and Brumaire? But when we reach Bonaparte the imagination blanches. He would have been superb and assiduous at the telephone, but he would also have been terrible. It may not be true, perhaps, that he smothered Volney or smothered Cobden. But we know what his temper was, and we can imagine what his interlocutors would have felt like on putting up the receiver. On the telephone he would have been a *Comme ça va* man.

Less Drunkenness in England and Wales.

Striking figures on the decrease of drunkenness in England and Wales are provided by the Liquor Control Board in a table of weekly averages of consumption in suburban areas. The full order of the Board came into force at the end of 1915; the averages being: 1915, 2,517 c. 1916, 1,544; 1917, 1,544; 1918, 1,544. The average for 1914 was 3,333.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Australian and U.S. Trade.

Two reasons for the falling off in trade between the United States and Australia were given, says the *New York Journal of Commerce*, by officials of different lines in the industry, namely: the requisition by the United States Government of a large part of the tonnage in this branch of the carrying trade, and the regulations of the British Government in regard to the points touched by British ships on the return trip from Australia. The present situation was said to have been brought about by these two factors alone. The condition of the United States markets was said to be ideal for the trade. Cargoes were large and steady, and the only difficulty pointed out was the inability of shippers to secure sufficient tonnage in which to export the commodities. Regarding the import trade, it was stated that the branch was practically stopped, since most of the ships arrived in United States ports in ballast, and left in a short time for protracted journeys to Australia, and thence to ports of the Allies. An official of one steamship line gave what he thought to be the main reason for so slight an import trade from Australia. The two countries, he said, had practically the same climate, and in consequence their industries were almost identical. In fact, the only product that found a ready market in the United States was Australian wool. On the other hand, the United States with its highly developed manufactures was able to find in Australia a steady and profitable market for a variety of commodities, such as steel, petroleum, and a long list of manufactured goods. It was said that the English embargo on wool had been lifted, but that England had taken steps to insure the sale of this product in home circles. This was brought about, it was stated, by making regulations regarding the ports to be touched by ships leaving Australia, and the result was that when ships reached United States ports they were empty. In this way England could be sure of the exports from Australia, and at the same time it could count on short stops by its ships in United States ports and still be certain of the exports from the United States. Agents of the different companies said that the monthly average of sailings from United States ports for Australia had been much reduced. It was pointed out that there was an entirely inadequate number of ships to keep up the trade. The requisition by the United States Government of American bottoms was made to relieve the situation in the Transatlantic carrying trade. It was said that this leaves the Australian trade to the British ships and to a small number of neutral ships. Little hope was entertained for the continuation of United States ships in the Australian trade. It was said that there were but very few ships at present under the U. S. flag, and that soon these ships would be taken off. These ships were needed in other quarters since the attitude of the United States admits of no compromise on the question of dealing efficiently with the submarine menace. Officials stated that England guarded her trade with Australia so jealously on account of the necessary shipments of wool and meat that came from that country. Export trade with Australia officials say waits upon one thing, and that is at present the arrival of British ships in U. S. ports. Import trade is at a standstill, owing to the fact that England has need of all the exports from Australia. The general belief is that conditions will not improve, since the United States and England will divert all their tonnage, both available at present, and in the process of construction, into a direct carrying trade in food and munitions from America to Allied ports. The effect is not felt so keenly on the importing side of the question for the import trade from Australia has never been a matter of vital importance, but exporters deplore the fact that there is no more adequate supply of tonnage to accommodate a trade which has been constantly growing prior to the advent of two Governments most interested in it.

GREEK REVELATIONS.

The Story of a German Guarantee.

Most people know by now that an official undertaking on Germany's part is not worth the paper it is written on. But in every country there are pacifists who dream of a peace by "agreement" with Germany, though their intellectual equipment is not sufficient to lead them to ask the very necessary preliminary question, what chance there is of the present rulers of Germany keeping such an agreement. Germany plays on these people as on the strings of a harp. Most people know perfectly well what an "agreement" with Germany would mean; they need no further demonstration. But it is always interesting to take some German agreement and trace its sequel. The recently published Greek White Book supplies a very good instance; we have a guarantee and its immediate breach plainly set out in official documents which cannot be glossed over or explained away. Even the favorite German excuse that circumstances have altered cannot be made here; for the violation of Germany's word was absolutely prompt.

On 23rd May, 1916, M. Skulandis, then Greek Prime Minister received a letter from Count von Mirbach-Haiff, the German ambassador at Athens, announcing that the German-Bulgarian armies were going to invade Greek Macedonia, (the invasion began three days later) and saying that the German Government unhesitatingly gave the Greek Government the assurances set out in the letter. These were six in number; we are only concerned here with two of them. No. 4 runs: "The freedom and property of individuals and existing ecclesiastical arrangements will be absolutely respected"; and No. 6: "The Allies will behave in an absolutely friendly manner to the population." The Bulgarian Government gave similar assurances, but these we need not trouble about. The Bulgarians are only catspaws; had Germany been victorious, their turn would have come quickly enough.

Germany followed up this undertaking with another, that German-Bulgarian troops would not enter Drama, Serres or Kavalla. The Bulgarians of course occupied the three towns forthwith. Kavalla, the last, being entered on September 11th. From this point we have a series of reports, partly by local Greek officials, and partly by M. Naoum, the Greek ambassador at Sofia, which extend from September, 1916 to June, 1917, and illustrate how the German guarantee of "the freedom and property of individuals" was kept. They show the Bulgarians, and the local Turks at their instigation, sided by the Bulgarian army, engaged in a deliberate attempt to exterminate Hellenism in Eastern Macedonia by murdering, deporting and plundering Greeks. The report from Drama exhibits a long list of murder, the names being given; Bulgarian committed just too were let loose on the people. Churches and schools were seized and the schools of course Bulgarianized. One village, Nea Medea, completely wiped out and all the inhabitants killed. From Serres we have no report, possibly because thousands of its inhabitants were forcibly removed to Drama. But we have a detailed account from Kavalla. When the Bulgarians entered, the population fled to the sea shore, hoping for means of crossing to Thasos. They were driven back to their houses and shut in, and then scientific plundering commenced, under the supervision of Bulgarian regular officers at the head of their men. First all public and military establishments were systematically emptied and the contents sent to Sophia, then the big shops were looted; lastly the private houses, many of which were sacked till nothing was left but bare walls. At Drama, though many prominent men were imprisoned, the Greek local authorities were left, and the people had some slight protection; at Kavalla they were removed, imprisoned, and replaced by Turks. But in one way Kavalla was better off; for months we are

HARRY LAUDER THRILLS WALL STREET.

Half-Hour Speech and a Thousand Pounds.

New York, Oct. 20.—Harry Lauder spoke on the steps of the steps of a building in Wall Street yesterday. Many thousands thronged to hear him as he urged investment in the Liberty Loan. He thrilled the gathering for half an hour.

"Don't talk of money when human lives are at stake. I would give all I ever owned, every penny and possession, to have my boy Jack back again."

"Give your money, before it's too late. You've got to give, and give freely. That's the only way on earth to test the most hellish foe men ever fought."

Mr. Lauder's half-hour speech brought \$1,000 in cash for the Loan, most of it thrust into his hand. In addition the papers report big individual demands for Loan at banks following his speech.

At Camp Tipton, Long Island, later, Lauder sang and made a speech to the officers and men. In the midst of the programme the soldiers shouted "Sing us the 'Wee House Among the Heather'."

Lauder replied "Aye, I'll sing it, but it's no song to me, it's a hymn. I sang it to the boys before the battle of Arras. There were 15,000 Scots there then. Many of them are gone now."

When he sang the whole camp gathered joined in the chorus.

told, life was safe, except for accidental murders; though the threat of massacre was held over Greek heads. Some fortunate individuals, abandoning their property, escaped to Thasos, a safe refuge on account of the Allied fleets; but "a very great number" from all parts of Eastern Macedonia were deported into the interior of Bulgaria in the guise of registered workmen, to replenish the depleted Bulgarian labour force, a trick the Bulgarians copied from their German masters in Belgium. Their condition, says M. Naoum, is truly lamentable.

The natural consequence of the total disorganization of the country was famine on a great scale. In the spring of 1917, 1,800 people died of hunger at Kavalla in 40 days; at Drama deaths were averaging 30 a day. From the Bulgarian occupation to 28th April, 1917, the official return gives 6,600 deaths of Greeks at Kavalla from starvation alone; Drama and Serres were as bad. From the villages no information could be got. For a while the Bulgarians sent a little corn to Kavalla; but this presently stopped. They did not care; starvation was a useful political adjunct to deportation; and they fed the Slave. Many representations were made to the German Government, but without effect. They were begged to take over the administration themselves; naturally they were not going to interfere with their useful Allies. Be it remembered that all this happened while Constantine was still king, and while Germany was professing unlimited friendship for and sympathy with Greece. On 28th December, 1916, M. Zalekostas, the Greek Foreign Minister, told the German Government plainly that the cause of all the misery—and it was still far from its height—was their breach of their two guarantees, that Drama, Serres and Kavalla should not be occupied, and that the freedom and property of the inhabitants should be respected. And Zalekostas was a member of the pro-German Lambrino Government.

This is the story of a German guarantee. H.S. Chamberlain once regretted that the German tribes, when they invaded the Roman Empire, had not exterminated the peoples they found there; and Reimer wrote in 1905 that when Germany had conquered Europe she would reduce the other peoples to the status of negroes. We cannot prove at present that Germany deliberately planned the destruction of the Macedonian Greeks, as we can prove that she planned that of the Greeks of Turkey. But the Chamberlains and Reimers must have a little patience. Germany is really doing her best.

HENRY FORD BRATEN.

In \$60,000,000 Suit.

Detroit, Mich., October 31.—Minority stockholders of the Ford Motor Company today won the first round of their fight for increased dividends and a more important voice in the transactions of the company's business.

The Circuit Judge, Mr. George S. Hosmer, of Detroit, handed down a decision for the plaintiff in a suit brought by John F. Dodge and Horace E. Dodge of Detroit against the Ford Motor Company and Henry Ford, to compel Mr. Ford to disburse about \$60,000,000 of accumulated dividends to the company's stockholders. The Dodge Brothers, who are automobile manufacturers, are also minority stockholders of the Ford Motor Company, in which Henry Ford holds a controlling interest.

Mr. Ford announced some months ago that he hoped to use this money greatly to increase his company's business. One of the features of his plan of expansion was the construction of great blast furnaces on the River Rouge, near Detroit. The Dodge Brothers attempted to obtain an injunction permanently restraining Mr. Ford from turning construction work on these furnaces, but the State Supreme Court allowed him to begin building provided he furnished a bond to protect the company's stockholders from loss in case the Dodge Brothers won their suit. The bond was furnished and the work at River Rouge was started.

Mr. Ford has declared that he would appeal the case to the United States Supreme Court if the lower courts' decisions were against him. It was charged by the Dodge Brothers that he was supplanting in directing the business of the Ford Motor Company and the minority stockholders had no voice in the affairs of the company. He denied this charge.

One of the officers of the company testified that it was not uncommon for the company to spend from \$1,000,000 to \$5,000,000 for material, without asking for the stockholders' approval. He gave as reason that the company's business had become so large that such transactions were considered to be ordinary routine.

Judge Hosmer, in his decision, ruled that a corporation may not hold its profits without distribution against the protest of a stockholder. He also held that the proposed blast furnaces at River Rouge were not a necessary addition to the Ford Motor Company's business resources. The Ford Motor Company was not a monopoly within the lines laid down by the Sherman Anti-Trust law, Judge Hosmer decided.

A SOBERER ENGLAND.

Convictions in 1916 Lowest for 50 Years.

"Whatever may be the causes" (states a return of licensing statistics issued recently) "to which the marked decrease in convictions which began in the latter months of 1914 may be properly attributed, it is noteworthy that the decrease was continued and accentuated throughout 1915 and 1916."

Convictions for drunkenness in England and Wales in 1916 numbered 84,161, as compared with 135,811 in 1915, following a decrease of 48,017, or 28 per cent., in the preceding year. The total of 84,161 is the lowest recorded for nearly 50 years, and is 55 per cent. below the total for 1913. Clubs at the beginning of 1917 numbered 8,168, showing a decrease of 354 as compared with January, 1916, and 738 since 1915.

"There is no royal road to the cure of drunkenness," said Mr. Mead, the magistrate at Marylebone Police Court, at the annual meeting at the Mansion House of the Police Court Mission. The experiment of setting up women's inebriate homes, Mr. Mead added, had been a failure. All the persons who had been sent there from his court came back. Each case of habitual drunkenness must be considered separately, as only a loving, sympathetic, careful person could cure the drunkard. Sir William Treloar said that there had been a great increase of crime among youths of 17, many of whom were earning 30s. and 32s. a week.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES; B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

MARINE INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCES.

SHIPPING.

REFINERIES.

MINING.

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, & C.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

COTTON MILLS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CORRECTED TO 2008 THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1918.

BENJAMIN & POTTS.

Share and General Brokers.

Princes Building.

Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

BUYING.

DISCOUNT PER \$100.

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE HONGKONG.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

行銀業實法中

Capital (Paid up) ... 45,000,000

(1/3 of the Capital subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board of Directors: Andre Berthelot.

General Manager: A. J. Fernotte.

HEAD OFFICE: 74 Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES: PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HONGKONG, and SAIGON.

BANKERS.

In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.

In NEW YORK: Richmond & Co.

In ITALY: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH: Queen's Building, Tel. No. 2352.

5, Chater Road.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1917.

NOTICES.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

NIGHT CARS.

SUNDAYS.

SPECIAL CARS.

By Arrangement at the Company's Office.

The Victoria Road.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & CO. LTD.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO. LTD.

(Capital Paid up—\$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, etc.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO. General Managers.

MARTIN'S APOLISTEEL PILLS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Authorized Capital Yen 48,000,000.

Paid-up Capital " 36,000,000.

Reserve Fund " 22,100,000.

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies:

Branches: Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, etc.

Agencies: Nagasaki, Yokohama, etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Deposits received for fixed periods subject to application.

EISHI ONO, Manager.

Hongkong, 10th October, 1917.

